

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 4.

RUSSIAN LARD NOT INSPECTED.

Owing to a large demand, the German minister of finance has decided to admit Russian lard into Germany in quantities not to exceed 4.4 lbs., not subject to inspection and not duty free.

DAUGHTER OF NELSON MORRIS WEDS.

Mrs. A. M. Rothschild, daughter of Nelson Morris, was married to her cousin, M. L. Rothschild, of Minneapolis, in Milwaukee. After an extended tour through Europe Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild will return to Chicago to live.

CONFERENCE ON SOAP PRICES.

Kansas wholesale grocers had a conference in Kansas City last week with representatives of soap manufacturers relative to soap prices and discrimination, particularly in regard to laundry soaps. It is said an agreement was reached satisfactory to all concerned.

CHICAGO RENDERING PLANTS.

Property owners in sections of Chicago where rendering plants are located are endeavoring to have ordinances passed which will compel their removal. Parties interested in the plants favor an extension of the district in which they are permitted to operate. The matter is now before the City Council.

MEAT FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

The lard works of the Vienna Butchers' Society have petitioned the Minister of the Interior to admit frozen beef from Argentina and Australia. Further, the importation of pork is wanted from Canada and the United States. A trial shipment of Australian and English meat from London is being considered.

ANOTHER CATTLE FEEDING CANARD.

A report sent out from Fort Worth, Tex., via St. Louis, is to the effect that John W. Gates, the big stock speculator and steel magnate, has had a personal representative in Texas for a week investigating the packing-house and cattle industry. This representative is reported as looking for a location for Mr. Gates to enter the cattle feeding business on a mammoth scale. This story is probably cut off the same piece of cloth as the "land booming" canard which had a group of the big packers going into the cattle feeding business on lands to be reclaimed from swamps in Alabama and Florida.

PACKING PLANT FOR LEAVENWORTH.

The Commercial Club of Leavenworth, Kan., has concluded a contract with the American Dressed Beef Company, of Arizona, by which the club provides a site upon which the company is to erect a packing plant, to cost at least \$200,000. The capacity of the plant is to be at least 500 cattle and 1,000 hogs per day.

BIG ORDER FOR WESTERN PACKERS.

The largest single contract ever undertaken by a Colorado packing company has been secured by the Colorado Packing and Provision Company, of Denver. It is one of the Russian government contracts recently given out in the rush of preparation for possible hostilities with Japan, and is for 700,000 pounds of mess beef.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS MEET.

The twelfth annual convention of the National League of Commission Merchants met at Louisville, Ky., last week. The chief discussion during the session was over railroad service and the successful entry of big packing firms into the poultry and small produce field. The commission merchants regard this as their privileged territory and are irreconcilable over the so-called "invasion."

ADULTERATED FATS IN SWITZERLAND.

A report from the State Chemist of Bern, Switzerland, states that owing to the decrease of American lard imports the local manufacturers are practicing sophistication of edible fats. Cottonseed oil, tallow and cotton stearine are the more frequent fats substituted, while water was found to the extent of 4.1 per cent. The crystallization test with a concentrated ether solution at low temperature gives satisfactory results for their detection.

DON'T WANT LABOR INDORSEMENT.

A peculiar action has been begun by the Sentous Packing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., against the butchers' unions of that city. The packing company wants an injunction restraining the unions from putting it on their list of "fair" houses, claiming that their recommendation is hurtful instead of helpful. The butchers' union has had a strike on for three months, and the fight has grown strenuous. The Sentous Packing Co. was not involved and was favored by the strikers, but it appears the company does not want their endorsement.

WHITE GOES TO MORRIS & COMPANY.

Mr. W. White, who was assistant manager and assistant treasurer of the Thos. J. Lipton Company, has severed his connection with the Lipton interests in this country, and has accepted a position with Morris & Company at Chicago. Mr. White was with Lipton at Omaha and Chicago for more than seventeen years.

SWIFT HEADS SQUIRE COMPANY.

E. C. Swift, head of Swift & Company, was yesterday elected president of the John P. Squire Company Corporation, as the new company is known which has taken control of the Squire packing interests in Boston. The election was held in Boston at a meeting of the new board of directors, themselves recently chosen at the annual stockholders' meeting, held in Jersey City. The attempt of opposing interests, which have been in control of the company since it emerged from a receivership, to prevent the ascendancy of the Swift party did not succeed, and the big Squire properties now come under Swift jurisdiction.

TO SAVE SALMON INDUSTRY.

Secretary of State Hay has determined to ask the Canadian Government to join in a conference looking to the establishment of international fish hatcheries on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, for the propagation of salmon. The plan suggested has been urged for more than a year by Senator Foster, of Washington, who has called the attention of the State Department to the fact that unless some heroic course is taken the salmon supply will be exhausted. Millions of dollars are invested in salmon canning establishments in the United States and Canada.

MURPHY IS NEW CUDAHY MANAGER.

M. R. Murphy, head hog buyer at Omaha for the Cudahy Packing Company, has been appointed general manager of the Cudahy plant, vice T. W. Taliaferro, resigned. Mr. Murphy has been engaged in the packing business for a quarter of a century. He began in 1879 in the hog yards at Chicago as hog shrinker for P. D. Armour. A few years later he was assistant hog buyer for Armour. In 1887 he went to Omaha to buy hogs for shipment to Chicago, and the same year began to buy hogs for the Armour-Cudahy Packing Company. Since that time he has bought hogs continuously for the Armour-Cudahy and Cudahy concerns. W. B. Wallwork, of Kansas City is mentioned as a probable successor to Mr. Murphy.

Northern Spherical Generators

Are readily adapted for direct connection to engine. Design enables compact arrangement of unit; details of construction favor operators by simplicity and durability.



Generator Bulletin No. 2230

Describes and illustrates this type.

NORTHERN GENERATORS
are simple, economical, convenient, hardy.

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co. — ENGINEERS — MANUFACTURERS Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

LIVESTOCK CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

The seventh annual convention of the National Livestock Association at Portland, Ore., adjourned on Saturday after a session of several days, devoted largely to discussion of deficiencies in railroad transportation for stock and in "booming" the proposed independent packing project. Neither subject reached a satisfactory settlement and both were left "in the air."

The question of inducing the railroads to provide better facilities for the care and quick movement of stock proved too big a proposition to handle off-hand, and it was referred to a committee, with instructions to see what could be done.

At this distance it looks as though the plan for an independent cattlemen's packing plant had "died a bornin'." There was plenty of talk, and some enthusiasm, and it was even reported that President Springer had resigned the presidency in order to be in a position to take the chief office in the new Independent Packing Company. The appeal for subscriptions to the stock of the new company met with small response, however, and not more than a small fraction of the amount required was pledged at the Portland meeting. Here is the way the situation looked to one correspondent who was on the ground:

The advocates of the independent packing company have been laboring hard to secure subscriptions to the stock of the company, but without the success hoped for. The plan does not seem to be entirely satisfactory to the delegates, and so much opposition developed to the scheme that even John Springer lost his enthusiasm and the proposition has cut far less a figure in the convention than was generally expected. Members of the company frankly confessed that it did not look as though the plan would be a success unless the stockmen had a change of heart and advanced funds more liberally than they at present give indications of doing.

The convention declared in favor of government control of the summer ranges, and the turning over of the forest reserves and all the vegetation on the public lands to the Agricultural Department. This is a long step in advance of all previous action on the land question, and would indicate that the stockmen are at last realizing that something is going to be done.

Denver was selected as the place for the

next annual convention. The attendance at Portland was so small as to be a distinct disappointment. It is said the "junketing" feature of the annual gatherings will be "cut out" hereafter, and that the conventions will be of a strictly business character. For that reason it is believed Denver, which is centrally located, will become the permanent meeting place.

Pessimists declare that the association has outlived its usefulness, and will not exist much longer. In support of their arguments they call attention to the fact of the small attendance and that only three cattlemen not belonging to the executive committee were present from territory east of the Missouri River. There is even talk of a split between the cattlemen and sheepmen in the association and the revival of the old American Cattlemen's Association. Advocates of the latter declare that the sheep interests now dominate the National Association and run things to suit their special interests.

The officers elected for this year are: F. J. Hagenbarth, Utah, president; H. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal., first vice-president; Francis Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D., second vice-president; Charles F. Martin, Denver, secretary; Geo. L. Goulding, Denver, treasurer.

MAILING CARDS ARE BARRED.

Advertisers will be interested in a new and surprising ruling of the Post Office Department, which bars private mailing cards from the mails. The order is as follows: "The Post Office Department has decided that post cards or private mailing cards issued by private persons bearing on the address side the words 'United States of America,' are unavailable. However, in order to give the owners of such cards reasonable time to dispose of those on hand, they will be accepted for mailing until July 1, 1904, upon payment of postage at the proper rate. On and after July 1, 1904, such cards will be treated as unavailable at any rate of postage."

It was said at the Post Office last night that by the "proper rate of postage" was meant the regular rate for letters, or two cents on each card.

COURT COMES TO PACKERS' AID.

An injunction has been issued by the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans restraining the New Orleans Board of Health from any attempt to enforce the provisions of a meat inspection ordinance recently passed by the city council, and which it is claimed is unconstitutional. The city is also restrained from collecting the alleged exorbitant and illegal inspection charges imposed by the ordinance. The suit was brought by a prominent packing firm to test the ordinance, which is similar to one adopted in 1898, which was declared illegal by the courts.

The features of the ordinance, aside from the annoyance and harm of a so-called inspection by city officials, after all shipments had already been examined by government inspectors, were the outrageous inspection fees imposed. The charges were: 5 cents upon each whole, or half or quarter carcass, accompanied by the organs of such animal; 10 cents for same when unaccompanied by the organs; 3 cents for each pork loin or shoulder; ½ cent on ten pounds or less of miscellaneous parts; ¼ cent on each additional ten pounds, when accompanied by organs. The punishment for counterfeiting tags or stamps was set at \$25 or thirty days.

It was claimed that the charges exceeded the cost of inspection ten times. Because of imposing unnecessary and erroneous charges and burdens upon interstate commerce, the ordinance was held to be repugnant to the third paragraph of section 8, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. The inspectors work damages by open the refrigerator cars and exposing the contents to the climate, heat of candles and lanterns, which greatly injured the meat. It was charged that the discrimination of the charges, whereby the expense of inspection of dressed meat was so much higher than that accompanied by organs, imposed a hardship, as carcasses cannot be transferred a large distance undressed.

It was claimed that the ordinance was in fact a special tax, a revenue measure disguised as an inspection measure, and discriminates in favor of people slaughtering animals in New Orleans. The annual charge exceeded more than \$5,000 for each of the meat companies. It was alleged also that the ordinance was created for the purpose of giving unskilled inspectors a position for political reward.

PACKERS NOT BUYING CATTLE LANDS

The press dispatches state that Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Company and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company had purchased a 1,000,000 acre tract of land in Alabama and Florida, upon which they would graze and fatten cattle. The statement is made in this connection that the feeding value of this land is due to a certain plant growing on it, and that the price paid is \$3.75 per acre.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has not only not purchased any such land, but has not contemplated such a move. This statement is made upon the authority of President Ferdinand Sulzberger himself, who thinks that the whole report is a land-boosting canard. This view is strengthened by inquiry in respect to the other concerns mentioned in the connection. The whole thing is evidently the outgrowth of the report that a scheme was on foot to drain certain lands in Florida and Southern Georgia with the ultimate aim of establishing a cattle raising business in connection with the Cuban meat trade, and endeavor to interest the big packers in the scheme. Approaches of this kind were made to the meat interests some time ago, and it was thought that the Cudahys might become interested.

Besides the denials from the parties named as to any connection with this Florida-Alabama cattle feeding land scheme, there are business reasons why such a scheme in such a locality would not be feasible. The marsh

lands—dry or wet—are not suitable for the production of luscious, large-sized beef. The tendency of the Florida and Alabama coast country, as well as that of southern Georgia, is to produce a runter scrub animal of light ligament and tough meat. The same plant which is now advertised as a luscious beef producer has heretofore failed to improve even the little, athletic steer for which the everglade and the black jack country is noted. It produces gamey beef. The trouble seems to be climatic, and favorable climatic conditions are as necessary as feed—natural or prepared—for commercial beef making. Then, again, outside of scrubbery, there is very little fit grazing in the States named.

It's dollars to doughnuts that the packers not only have nothing to do with this mud-lark scheme in Alabama and Florida, but that they would turn down any such proposition located anywhere along the Gulf coast. The nearer you get to the salt water the less attractive becomes either land or climatic influences for successful beef raising. Cattle need highlands and the vegetation that grows upon other than gulf or seaboard areas. The Okefenokee Swamp of Georgia and the hammock drainage schemes of Florida are better suited to agriculture than to beef raising. If the meat firms were credited with buying some big woodland for car building purposes, there would be reason for crediting it. Dame Rumor is off the track in this. Florida-Alabama cassava schemes.

PURE FOOD BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

The Hepburn pure food bill passed the House on Wednesday and now goes to the Senate for action. It is much the same as the bill which passed the House at the last session of Congress, and was allowed to die a natural death in the Senate. This time its advocates will endeavor to push it through the upper house before the session is over. As passed by the House, the bill, if it becomes a law, takes effect from and after February 1.

The bill passed the House on a rising vote of 201 to 68, its opponents being unable to secure a roll call on the bill. The word "willful" amended into the bill with reference to persons who sell adulterated or misbranded goods, and which would have compelled the Government to prove intent to violate the law by the vendors, was stricken out on a ye and nay vote. Several attempts were made to amend the bill, but no material changes were made.

The bill fixes the standards of foods as to their purity, strength and character, and defines what shall be considered adulterations or misbranding. It also prohibits interstate commerce in importation and exportation of such misbranded or adulterated articles.

It is proposed to enlarge the scope of the bureau of chemistry to include the bureau of foods, and impose upon it the duty of performing all chemical work for the other executive departments. This bureau will be charged with the duty of inspecting food and drug products, which belong to interstate or foreign commerce. The Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks and laborers as may be necessary for the enforcement of the act.

One section of the bill provides penalties for

the introduction of adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, and another section requires the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe rules and regulations to govern the director of the bureau of chemistry and foods in examinations of articles required to be inspected under the law. Violations of the law shall be reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the proper district attorney of the United States, who is to be directed to cause proceedings to be prosecuted without delay.

Among the food experts who were heard upon the bill before the House committee are the health officer of the District of Columbia, Dr. Woodward, and District Chemist J. D. Bird. The expert witnesses all favor the bill, with incorporation in it of the standardizing food schedule lately promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and incorporated in last year's agricultural appropriation bill. This standard food law becomes ineffective after the end of the present fiscal year. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, heartily favored the proposed law. He is virtually the father of its provisions, and it is largely drawn from Dr. Wiley's laboratory labors and investigations.

The various interests have been asking, through their Representatives in Congress, for a modification of the bill in particular cases. The dried fish industry, for instance, asked that this product be exempt because it is found necessary in order to put a cheap fish upon the market to use borax in its preservation. This salt is soaked out before use in the lime. There are other interests similarly affected, and they desire modification. The articles covered by the bill should be made interstate commerce.

WAR AND THE MEAT DEMAND.

The law of supply and demand makes the market. The extraordinary demand for beef and the high price for it for the several years that began with the Spanish-American war bulged live-stock values. When peace came and the excitement had settled out the domestic market settled down to a normal state.

The Boer war followed the Spanish war. During this South African fight between England and the Transvaal the demand for beef and packinghouse products was extraordinary and every large packinghouse in this country had its orderbook for foreign shipments well filled. That can be seen when it is remembered that a total force of 350,000 men had to be maintained in the field, 300,000 of whom were on the aggressive and had to be fed from a base which drew its supplies largely from America. It took fully 4,000,000 lbs. of beef per week to maintain the British force in the field. Other meats were consumed in proportion. The United States packers supplied nearly 200,000,000 lbs. of beef to the British army during the last year of the South African war. In addition to this we had to maintain a considerable force on a war footing in the Philippines and an army on a peace footing in Cuba until late in the spring of last year.

These facts alone would largely account for the very high price of beef during 1902, as army beef had to be of the export order. The call for finished cattle was, therefore, unusually great, so the price paid was a resulting one. The closing of the Boer war, peace in and the evacuation of Cuba and the conquest of the Philippines reduced the necessity for continuously large and high-priced orders for beef. This war demand having fallen off, the beef and, hence, the livestock market drifted back to the normal market upon the normal demand for dead stuff. The result is the present state of the live and the dead meat trade. The two wars above named created the unprecedented demand that made the unprecedented price. The close of those wars found our supply of livestock relatively short and, therefore, left the plane of prices higher during 1903 than they have been—barring 1902—for years.

This shortage is so permanent that livestock prices will rule comparatively high during 1904. The market is so sensitive that the symptoms of war between Japan and Russia have already had a rising effect upon livestock and products. Beef needs any aid it can get, as the beef market is and has been sluggish for some time. The grade is generally lower than during this season of 1903, and much inferior to that of 1902, so that stockmen are not being so much underpaid as it would appear to the casual observer.

If Japan and Russia were to go to war the United States would be called upon to supply fully 5,000,000 lbs. of beef weekly to the two belligerents. That would mean a great deal to the cattlemen of this country. Pork and other food would go across the oceans in large quantities. War, or no war, our meat orders in that direction will be large.

MINNESOTA BUTTER PRODUCT.

Minnesota has 681 creameries. They turn out 75,000,000 pounds of butter yearly, which sells for \$17,500,000.

A MODERN PROVISION HOUSE

REPRODUCED FROM "COLD STORAGE."

(Continued from last week.)

CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM PROCESS.

The humidity of the rooms is at all times under positive control by the use of the chloride of calcium process for preventing the formation of frost on the pipe coils and at the same time drying and purifying the air of the rooms. The process is simple and easily applied, consisting of galvanized iron gutters, supported over the coils, as shown by Plate No. 11. The chloride of calcium is a salt in solid form and is obtained in large sheet iron drums; this is broken up into small lumps and placed in gutters. The calcium

of galvanized iron to catch the drip and are connected by drains with the sewer.

AIR CIRCULATION.

The cooling coils for meat coolers and curing rooms are placed in coil rooms separate from storage rooms, as shown in the illustrations, and the cold air surrounding the coils is forced into rooms by means of electric-driven blowers set in the ends of the coil rooms. These blowers are connected to tapered and perforated air ducts, located at ceilings in the rooms and are properly proportioned to give a uniform distribution of

Forced air circulation in cold storage rooms and especially for meat storage at temperatures about or above freezing point is conceded by the best authorities to be scientific. A forced air circulation as designed in this plant gives a nearly uniform temperature in all parts of the rooms and the air remains fresh and sweet, and it also prevents the formation of mould. All cooling coils are placed together in the coil rooms, making the wall spaces available for hanging and displaying the meat, etc., rails with adjustable hooks being provided for this purpose. (See Plate No. 9.)

INSULATION.

The insulation of the rooms is in keeping with the rest of the plant and is claimed to be the best, most efficient and durable that

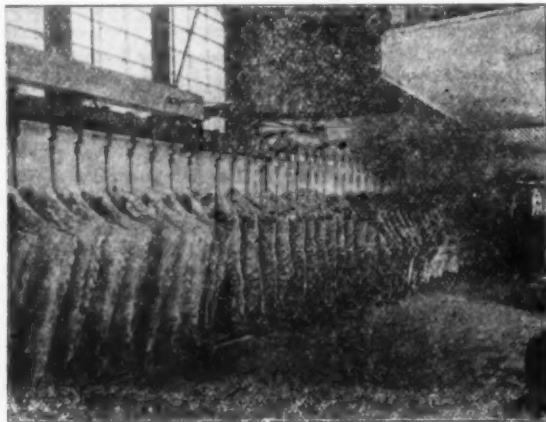


PLATE NO. 10—WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, LOOKING FRONT.

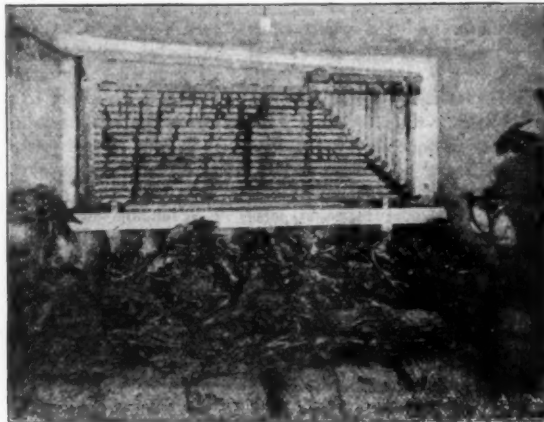


PLATE NO. 13—A FREEZER, SHOWING ACTION OF CALCIUM ON FROSTED COILS.

absorbs the moisture and impurities of the air in the rooms to such an extent as to form a strong liquid brine which runs down through perforations provided in the bottoms of the gutters and trickles down over pipes, keeping them free from frost. The frost would otherwise form on the pipes to a thickness of two or three inches, thus acting as insulation and preventing the coils from doing the maximum amount of cooling.

The process is automatic in its action; the more moisture contained in the air, the more rapid is the action, and the humidity is read-

air throughout. Similar return air ducts are located in the centre of the rooms, to return the warm air back to the coil rooms to be again cooled. The air ducts are plainly shown in illustrations.

The blowers are made of galvanized steel with wood housings, fitted with self-aligning and self-oiling brass bearings; they are noiseless and light-running and are operated day and night continuously by small electric motors. These blowers were designed and built by the engineer especially for cold storage work.

modern practice can produce, the designer recommending nothing but the highest degree of workmanship and material as being the most economical in the long run. This has been clearly demonstrated by the amount of ice that has been used in this plant during the last season, averaging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 tons per day, which is remarkable for this amount of storage space. The tanks were seldom charged with ice daily, but every other day or three times a week, with but little variation in temperature. Plate No. 14 shows part of insulation as constructed.

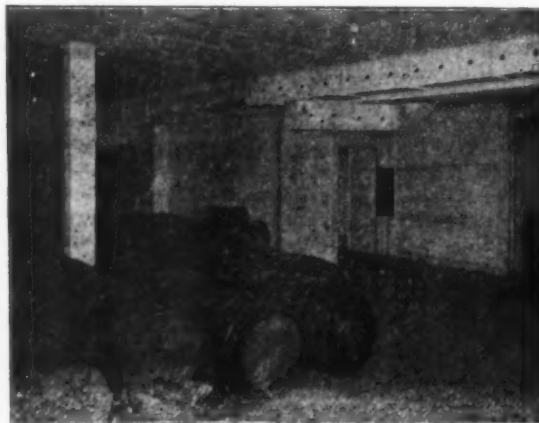


PLATE NO. 14—VIEW IN A CURING ROOM.

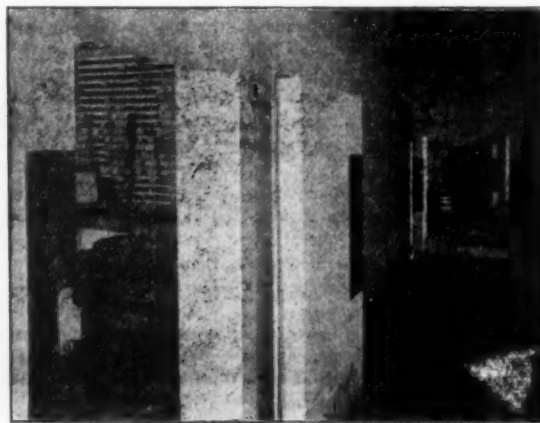


PLATE NO. 15—VIEW THROUGH CORRIDOR, SHOWING FREEZING AND CURING ROOMS.

ly controlled by the supply of calcium in the gutters. The process is of the greatest advantage in the fall and winter months when refrigeration is unnecessary and the rooms have a tendency to become damp and mouldy. The floors and pans under the coils supplied with the chloride of calcium process are made

The air systems were designed to change the total air capacity of rooms in five to ten minutes, returning it to coil rooms, where it parts with its excess moisture and impurities by contact with the calcium and cooling coils; then becoming cooled, it passes to the blowers and into the rooms again.

The inside of all brick walls and cement floors of basement on which insulation was to be built was given a heavy coat of pure asphalt, put on hot as a waterproof coating to prevent the moisture in the masonry from affecting the insulation. All the spaces between floor joists and wall studs are thor-

oughly packed with dry planing mill shavings. The inside insulation of rooms consists of hair felt in sheets one inch thick and 24 inches wide. These sheets are placed on walls, floors, partitions, etc., to the number of thicknesses shown, between 1½-inch furring strips. Between each thickness of hair felt and sheathing is placed either the "P. & B. Giant" or "Laminoid" insulating papers, with joints carefully lapped and worked around corners to insure air-tight insulation. These papers are waterproof and odorless, which makes them available for this purpose, as no paper having an odor is permissible under any circumstances on account of its liability to taint the meat held in the coolers.

The inside of all rooms, not oil-finished in natural color, was painted with two coats of white water paint, making them clean and attractive in appearance. All door openings were fitted with the patent Stevenson doors, insulated with granulated cork. Those for the market coolers were fitted with automatic traps for overhead meat tracks.

The ice-crushing and elevating machinery, piping and blowers were furnished by Madison Cooper; hair felt by the American Hair Felt Co., Philadelphia; electric fans, Gugler Electric Mfg. Co.; boilers, Williams Bros.' Boiler Mfg. Co.; motors, Sprague Electric Co.; overhead tracks, John Reid Co.

Bids were opened recently for the supply of meat to the military division at Gussen, Germany, with prices as follows: Prime beef at 31½c. per 2.2 lbs., second grade beef (cows) 29c., pork 30c., mutton 36 to 39c., and veal at 30.5c. Prime beef at the counter costs the public 35 to 37c.

Our soaps of all kinds are coming more and more into domestic use in Scotland. The fact is due to both American enterprise in pushing our foreign soap trade and to the improved laundry and toilet soaps which are made in this country.

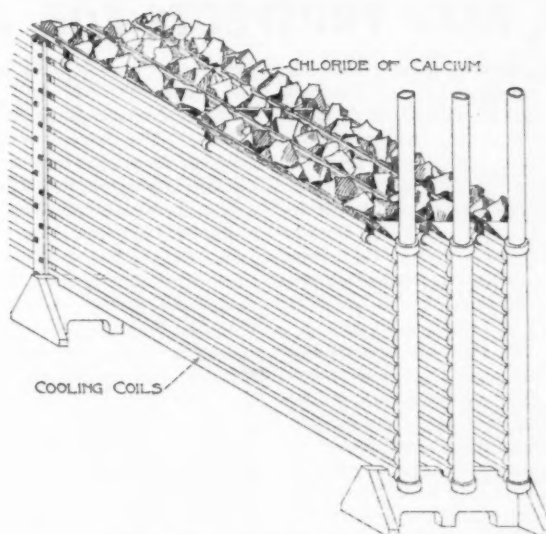


PLATE NO. 12—CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM PROCESS.

IMPORTANT SOAP DECISION.

The English courts have decided a very important soap point. It was as to whether any particular firm or company had a patent upon and the exclusive right to use the term "naphtha" in respect to soap. The case was, in substance, "Fels-Naphtha" Soap against "Christopher's Naphtha" Soap. Fels et al wished to restrain Christopher Thomas & Brothers, Limited, from using the term "naphtha" upon a brand of soap manufactured by the latter firm and sold upon the English market after "Fels-Naphtha" soap was placed on sale there in 1900. The English court of appeal has decided that there is no patent on the word "naphtha" and, hence, it was no infringement of their patent rights for any other concern to use the contested word upon their product.

Just how far the decision will hold in this

country, where the Fels product is distinctively known as such, has not been determined. The Fels-Naphtha Soap Company did not originate or coin the term naphtha. It simply applied it to a soap product, just as the term rye soap, borax soap, glycerine soap, coal-tar soap and a multitudinous number of soaps are designated by the various people who make them. The firm's name, of course, is exclusive. The view of the English court of appeal in regard to naphtha would, doubtless, hold good in this country.

CHAMPAGNE IMPORTATIONS.

Custom House statistics just issued show that 121,528 cases of G. H. Mumm's champagne were imported during the year 1903. This represents about one-third of all the champagne brought into the United States.

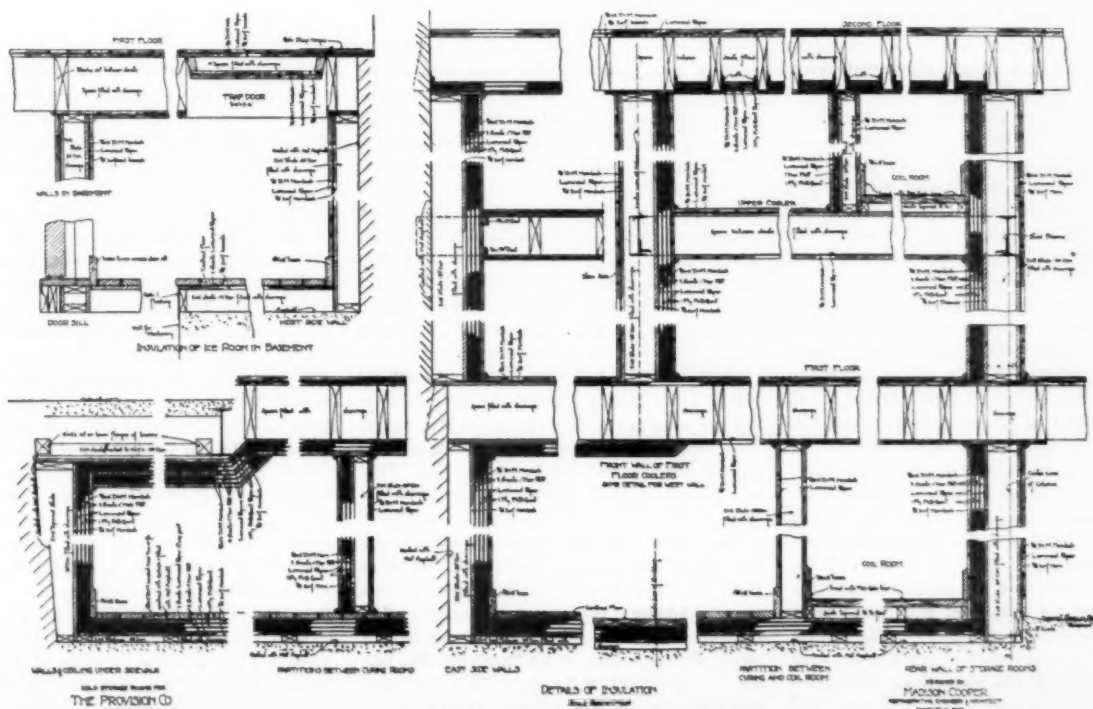


PLATE NO. 16—DETAILS OF INSULATION.

THE BEEF PROSPECTS FOR 1904

The beef supply of 1904 depends upon the number of cattle remaining after the slaughter of 1903, and the finished condition of the herds which will be marketed. The number of cattle that will be available for sale this year will depend largely upon the calf crop this spring and upon the good or bad luck which attends the youngsters. The future beef crop depends largely upon the annual calf crop. The farmer and the range man have to replace at one end the loss they are sustaining, at the other to their herds.

The calf crop last year was nominal and good luck attended it so far as climate and growing conditions were concerned. The slaughter of calves, however, for veal was abnormal; so much so that the yearling herds were also called upon to too large an extent to supply the demand for baby beef. The result is that the market during 1904 will experience a lack of two-year-olds and 1905 is likely to feel a shortage of steers.

The slaughter statistics of 1902 showed a heavy kill of steers because there was a big demand for good beef, and the feeders had every market encouragement to finish and to sell high-grade beef. The call for cheaper beef last year brought in a demand for cows, heifers and generally slab-sided range stock. The feeder stood aloof and let the market and the cattlemen work out their own salvation. The result was the heavy marketing of the stuff and the generally inferior meats which have held the hooks for many months. It is now discovered that there has been both an overkilling of females and of calves. The financial pressure upon the ranges has helped to push forward range and half-finished stock. The heavy run of cattle during 1904 has produced less dressed beef in weight. It also created a condition of the herd which may well cause this year to feel an apprehension and next year to fear.

Fatal Effect of the Slaughter.

When the census of 1900 was taken it was found that we had about 15,500,000 calves under a year old. That fact alone indicated the fatal effect of the slaughter of 1898-9 season, because the census of 1900 was really the bovine population of 1899. The number of steers between 1 and 2 years old at that time was 7,000,000 head. At that time the cows and heifers 2 years old and over were about 39,000,000 in number and 11,000,000 of these were held for slaughter purposes. In addition to these there were nearly 16,000,000 steers above the age of one year kept exclusively for slaughter. This country therefore had 26,000,000 cattle known as beef cattle above one year of age in 1900. We also had 28,000,000 head of breeding cows, 17,500,000 of which were dairy cattle and about 10,500,000 head range or farm-beef breeding cows.

As stated, 1902 made heavy inroads upon the young steers and 1903 played havoc with both the calf crop and the females from two years old and up. The public demand for cheaper beef produced the latter run and the growing taste for baby beef and infant meat caused the slaughter of calves. The higher price of butter and milk had much to do with the destruction of the younglings, who lived upon the lacteal output of the dairy farm and product of the 17,000,000 dairy cows. The

calves of such breeds make lank, slow-growing and, hence, expensive beef.

The beef conditions of 1900-1 have greatly changed. The Bureau of Animal Industry estimates the present number of meat cattle in this country at less than 50,000,000 head, or a reduction of about 20,000,000 head since the census of 1900. We have nearer 58,000,000 head. Even a loss of 12,000,000 head means much in the face of a big and a growing demand for beef. An estimate of the females of the bovine population shows that the percentage in the dairy herd has increased, if anything, but that the number of cows and heifers of the beef breeds have relatively decreased. We also have fewer one and two-year-old steers than formerly in proportion to the whole herd; another evidence of the invasion of the calf ranks.

Shortage in Two-Year-Old Crop.

While the country has faced a calf kill of at least 1,000,000 in excess of that of former years, it also faces a shortage of at least 1,500,000 in the existing one and two-year-old beef-steer crop. Any slaughterer knows what that means. The over slaughter of heifers and cows last year leaves fewer mothers for this year's calf crop and the drop will be affected to that extent. We are killing, annually, about 11,000,000 beefs and 6,000,000 calves, or about 1,000,000 more than the annual net calf crop. This alone will eventually produce a crisis in both breeding and killing. The year shows the heaviest numerical slaughter of cattle for beef in the history of the industry. In 1891, 3,370,000 head were killed. The four-million mark was passed in 1900, when 4,300,000 were killed. The statistics show a gradual increase each year, as follows: 1901, 4,810,000; 1902, 5,031,000, and 5,288,000 head last year. The above figures cover the official or Government inspected slaughter at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. The slaughter has relatively increased all over the unofficial area.

While the average weight of the cattle was heavier last year than for 1902, beefs have had a uniformly lower dressing weight and really killed out less beef for the market; also power and cheaper beef. The official beefs of 1899 averaged 1,061 lbs. each on hoof, those of 1900, 1,078 lbs.; 1901, 1,035 lbs.; 1902, 982 lbs., and those of last year 1,038 lbs., or an average of 56 lbs. more per head, live weight, or less than 5½ per cent. heavier. If they dress out about 47¼ per cent., or 490 lbs., of their live weight in beef they have averaged well and yielded 2,581,120,000 lbs. of dressed beef.

If the unofficial kill as well as the official kill at other than the above five centers average the same percentage of dead to live weight the country had, this year, about 5,162,240,000 lbs. of commercial beef in the carcasses. The live beefs of 1902 dressed around 53½ per cent. of their live weight, or 524 lbs. per steer in beef. This produced, roughly, 2,636,244,000 lbs. of carcass meat, or 55,124,000 lbs. more than the heavier and bonier cattle of this year. Adding the same relative other slaughter as in the other instances we have a total beef production of 5,272,488,000 lbs. last year, or 110,248,000 lbs. more than that produced by the average 1,038-lb. thinner cattle of 1903.

Apparently Abnormal Low Price.

The average lighter weight of beefs during 1902 showed the heavier draughts which were being made upon the younger steers, because all beefs had a higher average finish than those marketed during 1903. The rush to heavier and rougher stock showed that both the limit of baby-beef slaughter had been reached and that the higher market was propitious for the marketing of rougher stock. The dump of them thereon turned the market downward and the financial exigencies of the situation, backed by the demand for cheaper beef, kept the run up and the prices down. There were a greater number of cattle that killed out 44 per cent. of their live weight than for any year in the last five. This fact accounts largely for the apparently abnormal low prices for beef stock last year, though good cattle were above normal prices, the year 1902 being an unusually high one for such stock.

The outlook for beef during 1904 is for a better grade at higher prices. The feeding situation is changing from that of corn to cotton-seed meal, and good Southern beef is thereby being built upon cattle that have hitherto been sent North as feeders. The high price of corn and the building of the immense packing plants at Fort Worth and other Southern points have been incentives to such a course. Besides, the fat-puffed and interior-padded steers are unprofitable to the butcher because oleo oil and tallow have got to the point where the butcher cannot get a remunerative price for the fat and suet of his steers.

The demand is growing for the medium finished and medium grade beef carcass. The disposition now seems to be to split the difference between the over-cushioned prize beast and the range rack with the moderately-rounded out abattoir animal. The rangers and farmers who held their young steers in reserve will thereby have bigger cattle and better ones for the spring trade. The market will, as previously stated, be handicapped by the shortage which the over-slaughter of calves has produced, and which the decimation of heifers helped along.

Prospects for the Calf Crop.

There are fair prospects of a good calf crop this year, considering the fewer females left for breeding purposes. Cattle enter the winter in good conditions, having had a good summer and a fairly late fall. The winter was not severe until most stock had been placed beyond danger. But we cannot hope for continued low beef with a slaughter record which takes off at least 1,000,000 bovines more than we produce. The females will have to be more largely saved and some effort be made to supplant or to counteract the growing tendency to immature meat. "Bob" veal State laws have proved to be ineffective, and even the high price of the infant stuff does not seem to curtail the killing of the base of the beef supply.

The prospects this year are that the big cattle men of 1903 will not be equalled. If it is it will be very bad for the future of the supply. Our people have eaten as much mutton, poultry and pork as in 1902, and that, too, at high prices. Even that quantity did not relieve the situation, because the prices paid showed the presence of a big latent demand when the prices were in range of the eater's purse. Our beef will cost more on the average this year, and a good beef year is predicted.

OFFICIALS EVADE A TEST.

Manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine in Wisconsin, in order to test the constitutionality of chapter 151 of the laws of 1901, which prohibits the sale of any oleomargarine which shall be in imitation of yellow butter, have requested Dairy and Food Commissioner J. Q. Emery of that State to bring prosecutions for violation of the law, but that official up to this time has refused to act. The manufacturers are acting in good faith, and desire to have the courts decide whether or not Commissioner Emery's interpretation of this law is correct. He has declared that oleo colored with cottonseed oil is a violation of the statute. The claim is made that, although the request was made of Commissioner Emery some time ago, he has refused to commence action up to this time.

That the constitutionality of the law may be tested, manufacturers of oleomargarine have retained the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles to conduct the case for them. In speaking of the failure to secure action on the part of Commissioner Emery, Attorney Charles Quarles said:

"Early in December, at the instance of manufacturers of oleomargarine, I sent for Norton J. Field, local inspector of the dairy and food department, and told him that we desired to do two things. First, to test the validity of the oleomargarine law, and second, particularly to test Commissioner Emery's construction of the last clause in the section regulating its sale.

"I told Mr. Field that I had a grocer whom he could arrest for violating the law, so that we could have a test case and get it before the January term of the Supreme Court. I did not suppose that Commissioner Emery wanted to insist on a construction that was wrong and would be willing to co-operate with us in securing a decision.

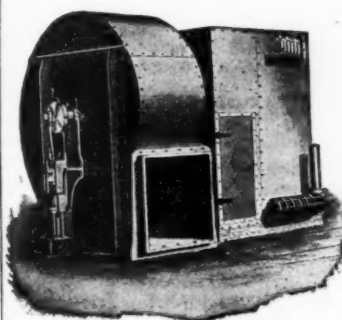
"The time has now gone by when we could get the case into the Supreme Court, but we have heard nothing from Mr. Emery and can get no satisfaction from him. His reports show that he considers it unlawful to manufacture and sell oleomargarine merely because it is of a yellow color, although that color comes from a natural ingredient. How that course can be justified is more than I can understand. By threats of arrest and prosecution, Commissioner Emery will attempt to scare men who deal in it. The only justification for the law is, that it is an exercise of the police power of the State, but the real purpose is to boost the price of butter. The law makes it a penal offense to put oleomargarine in the charitable or penal institutions of Wisconsin."

It is said that Commissioner Emery's failure to act has caused the sale of oleomargarine to increase considerably in Milwaukee, dealers having been advised that manufacturers will afford them adequate protection in case suit is brought. In endeavoring to secure a test case Mr. Quarles claims to have done everything in his power to secure the co-operation of the commissioner.

A want ad. in The National Provisioner brings the quickest and most satisfactory results to experts seeking first-class connections.

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BY THE STURTEVANT SYSTEM



REDUCES TIME
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B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

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136

WORLD'S FAIR STOCK RULES.

Chief F. D. Coburn, head of the live stock division of the World's Fair at St. Louis, has issued a statement of some important changes and corrections to the preliminary classification edition sent out some time since.

An important change has been made in the cattle department in sections for "herd bred by exhibitor." It is now provided that two herds may be shown instead of one, and that the bull exhibited in either of these shall be bred by the exhibitor. Two entirely new classes have been added for champion pure-bred and grade fat cattle. There will also be direct competition between beef breeds and grade fat stock.

In sheep some important changes have been made. Lincolns and Dorsets have been raised

a notch, while all fine wools including Rambouillets, will compete in the same classes. Among the swine it has been provided under the revised classification that all pure-bred white hogs not otherwise provided for will compete together.

TWO SHIP LOADS OF MEAT.

The Cudahy Company started its 1,000,000 pound shipment of mess beef for the Russian government on its way to San Francisco last week. All this order must be delivered to Russian vessels in San Francisco harbor by next Tuesday. The consignments are put up in specially made casks. Other packers have received similar orders, and there will be two full ship loads of meat for the Russian army on this trip.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to Europe for the week ending Jan. 16, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Ivernia, Liverpool	4057	1555	598	145	....	20	495	6730	
Victorian, Liverpool	1753	603	....	485	....	25	630	2350	
Celtic, Liverpool	1390	3037	....	....	....	....	173	5365	
St. Louis, Southampton	410	1461	....	....	....	20	100	1250	
Mesaba, London	465	91	....	25	....	198	225	12989	
Chicago City, Bristol	750	205	....	....	25	....	....	3390	
Thespis, Manchester .....	....	75	....	....	....	....	10	4975	
Mongolian, Glasgow	233	324	....	193	....	100	680	1040	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg .....	....	95	....	10	417	15	3059	6954	
Sloterdijk, Rotterdam	11250	85	....	....	85	....	1657	6250	
Vaderland, Antwerp	7814	773	....	185	....	477	1268	6250	
Bordeaux, Havre	1500	....	....	....	....	....	410	90	
La Savole, Havre .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	50	
Arkansas, Baltic .....	....	....	....	52	488	100	775	1541	
Patria, Mediterranean	1000	....	....	75	....	14	94	690	
Calabria, Mediterranean	410	....	180	....	25	....	660	375	
Seriphos, Mediterranean .....	....	....	10	25	....	....	495	2355	
Carpathia, Mediterranean .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	849	1060	
Sardigna, Mediterranean .....	....	176	....	....	....	....	....	653	
Picqua, Mediterranean .....	....	150	....	....	....	....	205	2600	
Amara, South Africa .....	....	....	....	10	....	2	....	196	
Leitrim, South Africa .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1115	
Auchenblae, South Africa .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	24477	6564	8310	608	1220	1015	971	11810	68288
Last week	16140	5322	10269	1654	575	1719	718	5568	67481
Same time in 1903	16585	9245	7462	10	285	929	566	8347	45319

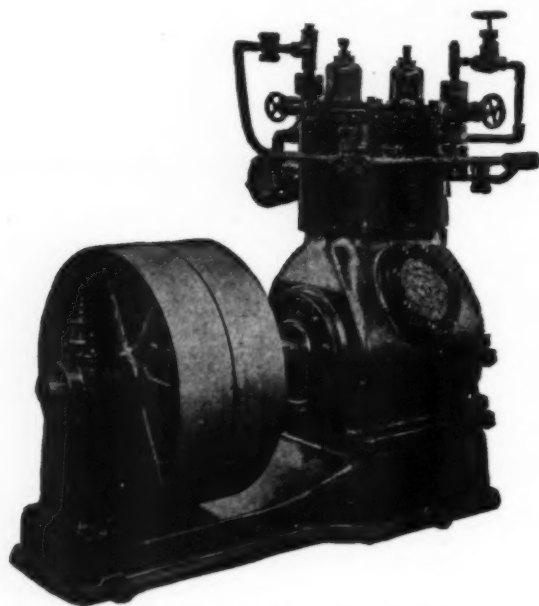
IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

The growth of refrigeration in the last decade has been so rapid that statisticians of commercial progress have hardly been able to keep apace with its developments. Its growth in the United States has been more marked than in any other part of the world, although its first conception and use as a commercial factor is due to the energies of French and English scientists and capitalists.

Many manufacturing plants, costing immense sums of money, have been erected in all parts of the world to build ice making and refrigerating machinery, the largest of which are in America. These factories are being periodically enlarged to meet the demands for this class of machinery. The uses for small refrigerating machines have increased many fold in recent years, as their value in trades and sciences become better

recently perfected a new compressor for compressing ammonia, or other gases, used in a refrigerating system, a cut of which also accompanies this article, and which has many features to commend it to a purchaser. The most important improvement that can be advanced for this compressor is its discharge and suction valves. An expert's description of the machine follows:

The suction valve is carried on the inside of the discharge valve and has its seat on the face of the latter. By reason of this construction the manufacturers are enabled to make the suction valve of a very large diameter, thus preventing excessive lift, while the discharge valve is made the full diameter of the cylinder, virtually becoming a lifting head, so that there need be absolutely no clearance. In fact, the piston is set to



THE NEW BRUNSWICK COMPRESSOR.

recognized, until to-day it is a serious problem to the manufacturers whether it is advisable to build only machines of small or large capacities.

One of the latest additions to the manufacturing plants building refrigerating machinery is that of the Brunswick Refrigerating Company, of New Brunswick, N. J., a view of which accompanies this article. As can be seen, this factory is by no means small. It has been enlarged twice, although the original plant has been built but a few years. It is equipped with the latest and most modern labor-saving machinery, making it a model factory of its kind, in which many skilled mechanics find steady employment.

The specialty of this company is machines of small capacity for apartment houses, hotels, butcher shops, packing plants, abattoirs, creameries, ships, etc., or wherever small refrigerating machines are required, ranging in capacity from 200 pounds to 12 tons per day. It is the intention of this company to later build machines of as large a capacity as it has been found economical to build in single units.

The Brunswick Refrigerating Company has

run a little above the discharge valve seat. Near the end of the stroke the piston is moving with a very low velocity, being at rest at the point of reversal. By having the piston stand above the valve seat at this point of reversal, it is found that the discharge valve is forced by its spring into contact with the piston, and is carried by the piston to its seat. This prevents, in a large measure, what is known as "the slip of the gas," that is, the rushing of the compressed gas back into the cylinder on the suction stroke, before the discharge valve closes.

The pressure to which the gas must be compressed before the discharge valve opens, is a very important point. To illustrate this, suppose the condenser pressure is 100 pounds, the area of the face of the valve or that portion of the valve exposed to cylinder pressure when the valve is seated is 10 square inches, and the area of the ring forming the valve seat 3 square inches. Now the area of the face of the valve, plus the area of the ring forming the valve seat, equals the area of the back of the valve, which in this case is

(Concluded on page 22.)

S. & S. CO.'S BIG EXTENSIONS.

This is going to be a big business expansion and building year for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. When all the plants now in progress of construction and contemplated are completed, the big packinghouse and refinery which is in view in Texas will be felt to be a still greater necessity. By the way, these important and expensive branch houses are a poor way of proving that the S. & S. Co. is allied with any one at all. As a matter of fact, this company is on its own base, and is in alliance with no one. Its expansion is due to the increased business resulting from its relentless enterprise and trade development.

Not long ago the S. & S. Co. built a superb branch plant at North Sixth street, Brooklyn (Williamsburg), N. Y. Just as it was completed a mishap set it afire and it was lost. The handsomer plant which replaces it is about finished, and will soon be opened. There is nearly ready at Paterson, N. J., another big branch, which the S. & S. Co. has been building lately for competition in that important center. This will be opened next month. The company has just opened a fine branch plant in Reading, Pa. It is one of the very best outfits in the branch house line of equipments, and General Branch Manager Howard is justly proud of it.

When the St. Louis World's Fair opens it will find the S. & S. Co.'s big new packinghouse there opened and strenuously helping to feed the hordes of visitors to the big city. This plant is on Broadway, and it will be opened on or before March 15. The World's Fair city will also see the walls rising for the S. & S. Co.'s second big plant in St. Louis. The plot formally selected for its site was conceded to the railroad company, and another, with better switching facilities, secured in its stead. This second St. Louis plant will rise on rush orders, and be ready, it is hoped, toward the end of the year. The plans for it are now nearly finished.

Besides these important factory extension moves, the S. & S. Co. is arranging to establish a permanent branch house in Akron, O. The contracts for it are about to be let. The company is enlarging and improving its important branch at Minneapolis. A big consignment house, to handle the S. & S. products, is being constructed at Allentown, Pa. The company intends to open a wholesale provision house in Wallabout Market, New York City. It has three stands in that famous meat center, two of which are open. The other has not been in use because of needed improvements. This is to be improved and made one of the company's most important metropolitan branches. The plans are being prepared for this installation and equipment.

In the South, the S. & S. Co. has plans out for substantial plants at Savannah and other points. Important improvements and equipments are contemplated, among others, in Memphis, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala. Six or seven other branch plants are in prospect. Some of them are under plans, but until title to the properties is taken it is not necessary to mention them more specifically. It will thus be seen that the S. & S. Co. has a busy year ahead.

An advertisement in The National Provisioner is sure to bring results.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Southern Cotton Oil Trading Company, New Jersey, has set aside \$2,500 for the establishment of a branch in Indianapolis, Ind.

Hastings Canning Factory Company, Lincoln, Neb., has purchased a site and will erect a plant thereon.

Maisden Company, Pittsburg, Pa., will build a plant in Philadelphia for the manufacture of cattle food products.

J. C. McConnell, of Cornelia, Ga., has been prospecting in Athens, Ga., for a site on which to erect a tannery.

The Alabama Cotton Oil Company and the West Huntsville Cotton Oil Company have closed down for want of cottonseed.

Kokomo Canning Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; capital, \$25,000; J. W. Baums, C. A. Oyler, C. W. McReynolds, George Norwood and others, directors.

Chapman Leather Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, \$15,000; T. C. Chapman, T. L. Chapman and others, incorporators.

Franklin County Soil Fertilizer & Manufacturing Company will build a plant in Columbus, O.

Houston, Tex., will soon have a rice mill, as the Houston Cotton Oil Company is having its plant remodeled for that purpose.

Fogal Pasteurizer Company, Washington, D. C.; capital, \$100,000. D. Mayton, C. H. Kennedy and C. D. Wright, incorporators.

Graysville, Idaho, will have a packinghouse, to be built and operated by Henry Murray.

The firm name of Jacobs Bros., hitherto in provision business at No. 538 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been changed to Table Supply Company.

The Essex Tanning Company, of Peabody, Mass., has elected the following officers: H. L. Rice, of Boston, president; F. A. Page, of Boston, secretary, and W. T. Langmaid, of Danvers, Mass., treasurer and manager. The company has two large plants in operation, and its specialty is a patent leather which is prepared under a process invented by Wm. T. Langmaid. It is said to be the best on the market, and commands a higher price than any other make.

Mexican Food Company, Washington, D. Co.; capital, \$100,000. James A. Black, Eugene Schealey, James R. Porter, Frank Davis and S. F. Kilgore, incorporators.

QUEER TASTES IN MEATS.

John Hays Hammond says that the best of all African meats are giraffe and eland. They ought to be reared for food. A giraffe farm in the United States would pay handsomely, he thinks. Zebra is sweet, like mule meat. An elephant's trunk, baked in a hole in the ground for not less than twenty-four hours, is first rate; so is the foot of a young one, or of a young hippopotamus, served in the same way. The rhinoceros is worthless for the table, but a hippopotamus calf is delicious and makes splendid bacon. Those who want still more variety can try a bit of alligator, or a section of snake, or a slice of lion. Iguana and porcupine are an agreeable change. A favorite food in the bush is the guinea-fowl.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

Manufacturers and Builders of

Steel Storage and Car Tanks

Main Office 505-506 Plymouth Bldg., CHICAGO

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AMERICAN BEEF PREFERRED.

In an extended review of the meat industry in Great Britain no less a champion of all that is English than the London Daily Telegraph admits that British cattle and British beef are being driven out of the London markets by the American product. And the reason as admitted by the Telegraph is that American meat is always sure to be sound and healthy, while there is the greatest uncertainty about other beef. The Telegraph continues:

Salesmen and butchers generally are very sore upon the subject, for while eminent scientists may be differing, animals bought unsuspectingly at Islington as free from disease are found to be tuberculed when slaughtered, and are then wholly or in part condemned, with the result that the entire loss falls upon the salesman or butcher. Sooner than take an unknown risk to the extent of a gamble the retailer prefers to buy American meat, while the market salesman ignores Islington, pays no attention to the country cattle markets, and gives his whole energies to Deptford. He does so for the reason that the imported cattle from the States, which have been bred from the finest stock on open ranches, never disclose tuberculosis. One broad result is that year

by year English beef is being shut out by American beef. It is really a startling experience to walk through the Smithfield avenues under competent guidance and to note on every side American sides of excellent quality. It is a matter of difficulty to find where the English beef is to be had, and when it is found the salesmen who have it to sell candidly admit that it is not comparable to the American. The animals are too often badly framed, with an excess of inferior parts, whilst the Yankee beef is all prime.

THINGS SPAIN MAY BUY.

A careful study of the trade conditions of Spain shows that the following, among other articles, might be exported there: Boilers, engines and part of engines, condensers and air compressors, cordage, dynamos and electrical supplies, glue, ice-making machinery, soap-making machinery, asbestos packing, machinery oils and grease, oil purifiers and pumps of all kinds. The Castilian is in need of such things. To sell them requires a bit of judicious advertising and proper representation, as the Spaniard has his own method of doing business and he has some prejudices.

WANTED

Chemist with some experience in the manufacture of glue and fertilizers.

Address Box 37, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANNING FOREMAN

of 15 years' experience, best references, open for engagement by responsible firm. Address S. C., Box 16, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

Delicious, Mild Cure High Grade

BACON

The kind to sell by the piece or sliced and bring you trade

MORE TRADE MORE GOOD TRADE

Cost you 13c per lb. Sells at 20c per lb.

ORDER SOLE TO-DAY

A. N. INSIDER, - 442 Rialto, Chicago

COMPETENT LARD REFINER

Wanted:--By an Eastern Packing House an intelligent, practical, and experienced Lard Refiner--Eastern man preferred. A permanent position for the right man in an independent plant. Correspondence confidential.

Address P. D.
Care The National Provisioner
New York

Oil Tanks on Steel or Wooden Cars

Strictly According to Federal R. R. Requirements.

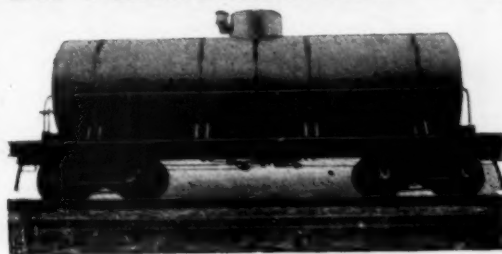
ANY CAPACITY

ANY PURPOSE

Write Us

Warren City Tank &
Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.



10 plus 3 equals 13 square inches. This area is exposed to a condenser pressure of 100 pounds per square inch, making a total pressure of 1,300 pounds holding the valve to its seat. Since there are only 10 square inches exposed to cylinder pressure, the valve will not lift until we have compressed the gas in the cylinder to a pressure of 1,300 divided by 10, or 130 pounds per square inch. Therefore, with a given width of valve seat and a given condenser pressure, it is simply a question of the ratio of the area of the valve seat to the area of the face of the valve. The greater this ratio, the greater the pressure to open the valve against a given condenser pressure. With a small discharge valve this may be very great, but by making the valve the same diameter of the cylinder this ratio is the smallest possible. Low pressures in the cylinder means low temperature of the cylinder walls, small amount of jacket water and more gas pumped with the same power expended.

It sometimes happens that an engineer will start up a machine and neglect to open the valve in the discharge line. Under the circumstances a very few revolutions of the machine will produce a tremendous pressure in the line pipe and cylinders and a corresponding undue strain on the shafts, rods and pins. With the Brunswick machine such a condition of affairs is quite impossible, for the reason that the entire valve lifts before excessive pressures are attained. This feature will be especially appreciated by any engineer who has blown out a cylinder head or bent a shaft on a machine. Of course, with an ammonia compressor the spring is made of sufficient strength to provide for all possible condenser and suction pressures.



The Linde Machine for Ice and Refrigeration

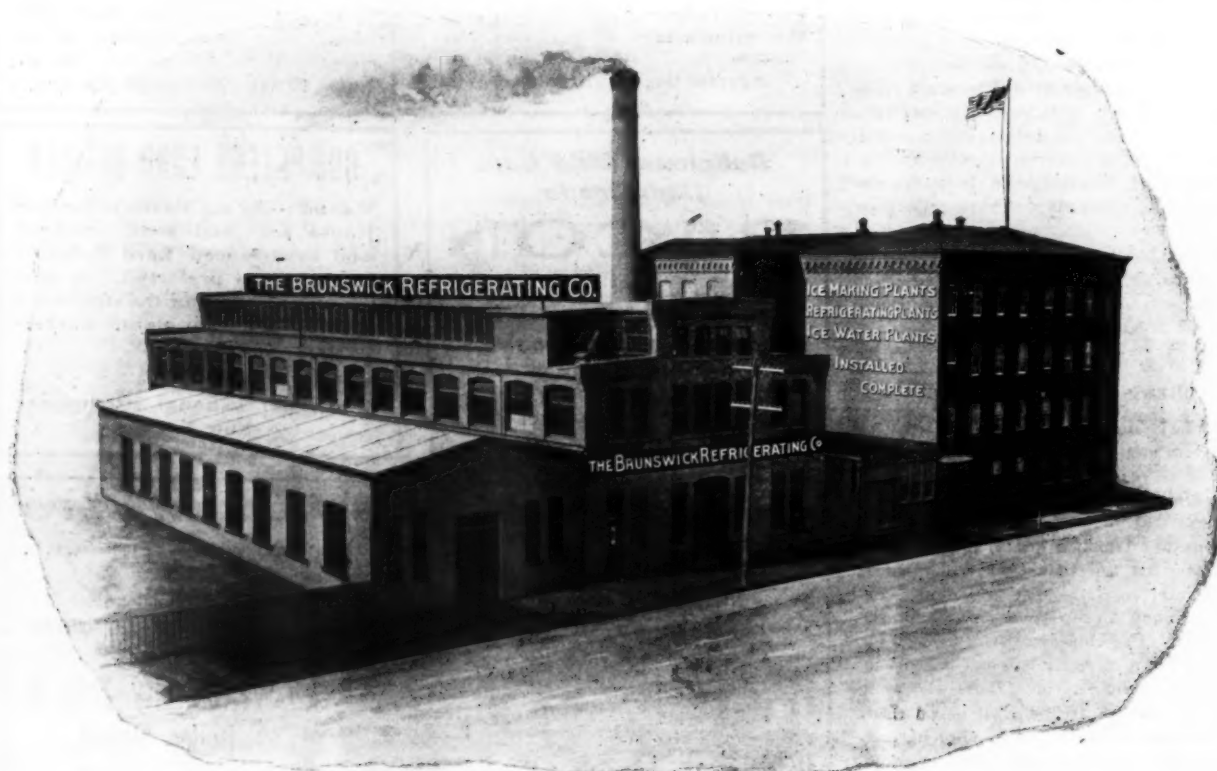
Standard of Quality for Over 20 Years.
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.
5000 Throughout the world.

May be operated from any power. Correspondence Solicited.

The Fred. W. Wolf. Co.
Rees, Hathorn and Dayton Sts.
Chicago
ATLANTA. SEATTLE. FT. WORTH.

By reason of having the suction valve seat on the face of the discharge valve we obviate any sticking of the suction valve, a fault sometimes found with other types of valves. This anti-sticking feature is due to the fact that the seating of the discharge valve has a tendency to jar the suction valve open. When to this slight jarring action we add the momentum of the suction valve produced by its downward movement with the discharge valve, and the pressure of the

suction gas, we get a freedom of opening for the suction valve that we do not believe it possible to get with any other type of valve. The nut at the top of the suction valve limits the opening of the valve. Provision is made for the discharge valve to lift sufficiently to clear any obstruction that might find its way in the cylinder. Under ordinary working conditions, however, the lift of this valve is exceedingly small, owing to its large diameter.



PLANT OF THE BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE MIXED CAR RATE FIGHT

The railroads and the packers have been in a long-drawn-out battle over the mixed-car shipments. The packer thinks that if he loads a car at a given point for a given point and it goes through without change or extra handling he should have the carload freight rate upon it. It is loaded at the factory by and at the expense of the packer, and is so unloaded at its destination. To the layman an even freight rate and the full car packing of freight would seem proper. It looks just and is just. The public carrier says "no."

The carrier insists upon a higher freight rate upon the former on the ground that it is a "mixed" car lot. The road's engine butts up against two cars at Chicago and pulls them from the factory siding direct to the branch plant in New York. One of the cars is full of beef. It pays one rate of freight. The other car contains pork and other meats. It pays another rate. The road simply pulled the two cars over. That was all. The packer is right to fight the discrimination in such a case. It is an important item when shipping his output to smaller places where he has not enough of any given stuff for a carload, but can make up a mixed car at his factory siding. The railroad simply fights for the increased freight there is in it, while the packer fights to save that expense, and he is justified in doing so.

BIG DEMAND FOR FERTILIZERS

The movement of fertilizers is now progressing. The farmers of the South will soon begin to break ground for the planting of corn and cotton. The high price of cotton this season has created a big demand for fertilizers. The planters feel that prices will remain upon a high plane, and hence are disposed to make their lands produce to the limit of their capacity. To this end they will seek the assistance of the factory stimulant. The truth of this is verified by the fact that the railroads traversing the agricultural area are preparing for the biggest movement of this product known to its history. The producers have already placed orders through fertilizer dealers to such an extent as to call into requisition already over 40,000 cars for its movement. One road alone will need 8,000 cars for the movement of fertilizer orders now in hand. The chemical fertilizer business, which felt a slackness last season, has been braced by the big demand this season, and a strong call is being made upon vegetable fertilizer stocks. All this indicates prosperity in the South, and a determination

upon the part of the Southern farmers to harvest all they can from the record prices which cotton is likely to fetch next fall; for if the present crop proves to be short the spinners will surely need cotton badly when the next crop comes on the market. There is a fertilizer boom now on.

THE JUDICIAL MIND AND JUSTICE

The judicial mind by its very nature is helplessly just at times and especially so when its possessor is not perturbed by the ardor of the effort leading to his elevation to the dignity of the ermine. Judge Miller of the Pennsylvania bench has exemplified this fact in his state very recently. He has shocked and perturbed the State Dairy and Food Commissioner because that official had first shocked and perturbed the judge. The court simply calls a halt in the unseemly and indecent persecution of certain food interests and tells the State's Food Commissioner to use moderation in that direction. Judge Miller recently accentuated the suggestion by barring the so-called pure food prosecutions in his court. He flatly refused to sentence those convicted of the illegal sale of oleo-margarine on the ground that the prosecutions by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner were mere selfish persecutions, which lacked either justice or equity. The parties defendant are not experts and should be warned in the specific cases before the arrest.

The calcium light which the bench thus suddenly turns upon Dr. Warren and upon his methods may give him a chance to look at himself and the real purpose or interests of those who are moving him to action. If the sense of justice is as strong in him as in Judge Miller, he will see a lot of curious and revolting things; the revelation would cause him not only to stop the persecutors, but to turn his force upon them. There is plenty of impure food in Pennsylvania and it is without the "oleo" and meat trades. A "hindsight" look will find it.

COLD MAKES COSTLY EATING

Snow storms are expensive things to the consumer of foods, especially perishable foods. All food stuffs except fresh meats rushed up the price scale during the late snow blockade. The daily newspapers of certain proclivities had their eyes upon the alleged "meat trust" and did not see the rise in other lines of food. The scribes were disappointed at the failure of carcass meats to rise, and at a time, too, when the weather conditions would have justified a rise.

The fact is that you can't force the price of fresh meats. It is merely a matter of consumptive demand and the price which the public will pay. All vegetables went up from 40 to 80 per cent. last week over the

week or two before. Fresh fish and all sea food of a perishable nature advanced from 20 to 35 per cent. over the prices which preceded the cold wave. The supply was short for the demand. If such rises had come from the meat part of the daily diet there would have been pages of vituperation. Not a word, however, is uttered against those who have nearly doubled the cost of the vegetable part of the people's daily food, nor a word of praise for the meat people. The present cold wave has the effect of holding remaining snow where it lay and so hardening it as to make both its removal and transportation over it difficult. January will be a high and a hard food month for the people in the cold belt.

SUBSTITUTES IN DISGRACE

There are evidences in the state of the European demand for oils and greases that the substitute is getting in disfavor. The product of which they are an ingredient is calling the consumer's attention to the inferiority by the dissatisfaction which it creates among both the wholesalers who sell it and the consumers who use it. The care with which a good demand is created by the making of a good article with good ingredients showed that such respect for the consumptive trade was necessary. It is a dangerous thing, then, to tamper with that repute and to throw down the carefully erected structure by trading upon the credulity of the buyer with a product which has been ignored in the upbuilding of its repute.

Public taste and public prejudice are two treacherous things with which to deal. The former must be cultivated with a diplomatic nicety that will admit of no flaw. The latter has to be avoided. Once its tide sets against an article its current will be stopped only at great cost and, generally, after disaster to the affected thing. The substitute man seems to be finding this out and is inquiring for his standard stock. Prices have aided in this. The foreign demand in oils and greases is awakening, and good trading is expected.

A very interesting case is now on in the Missouri courts. It is a controversy between the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and one of its expelled members. The point at issue involves the right of the exchange not only to expel a member for cause, but to blacklist him and to discipline any member who may do business with the expelled member. The plaintiff obtained a temporary restraining order against the exchange. After a prolonged hearing Judge Evans dissolved the temporary injunction. The Livestock Exchange thus wins the first round. The case will be appealed. The livestock industry looks with interest for the final decision in this important case.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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DR. J. H. SENNER.....President

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

PROVISIONS.

Chicago hog receipts were 21,000 and under estimates; prices for them were strong. The products do not show new features in addition to those outlined in our weekly review upon another page. The opening market today was firm and 5@7 points higher on lard and 5c. up on pork.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Market has not varied from the features brought out in our weekly review upon another page.

TALLOW.

Markets strong everywhere and essentially without new features in addition to those in our weekly review in another column. New York has to-day 5c. bid for city hhd's.; a small lot could be had at 5½c.; but most melters decline to sell further ahead, on account of being well sold up for January. The weekly contract deliveries of 225 hhd's. city were made at 5c. Of city edible about 200 tierces sold at 5½c. Chicago reports sales ¼c. higher, or at 5½c. for prime packers, and at 5¼c. for city renderers.

OLEO STEARINE.

As in our weekly review in another column.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 16:

Chicago	49,324
Omaha	15,825
Kansas City	22,676
St. Joseph	11,644
St. Louis	14,925
Cudahy	509
Sioux City	1,713
Wichita	320
Louisville	1,232
Fort Worth	4,856
New York and Jersey City.....	7,331
Buffalo	12,875
Denver	1,196

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 16:

Chicago	174,953
Omaha	41,507
Kansas City	47,441
St. Joseph	33,842
St. Louis	43,714
Cudahy	22,020
Sioux City	11,164
Ottumwa	12,250
Cleveland	13,000
Cedar Rapids	14,278
Wichita	9,421
Nebraska City	5,100
Bloomington	2,729
Indianapolis	26,573
Louisville	9,700
New York and Jersey City.....	46,892

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

Fort Worth	7,468
Buffalo	67,000
Denver	4,501

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 16:

Chicago	81,860
Omaha	28,327
Kansas City	20,321
St. Joseph	11,034
St. Louis	9,579
Cudahy	252
Sioux City	4
Wichita	85
Fort Worth	183
New York and Jersey City.....	25,012
Buffalo	67,000
Denver	1,401

OBJECT TO CHARITY METHODS.

Free lunches, free telegrams and free rides are now unpopular with those who have hitherto given them to the livestock trade. The railroads found it unnecessary to give returning cowboys free passes in order to get the haulage of their employers' livestock. The roads are now so organized as to even force the stock raisers to route their stock their way. The livestock commission men used to coddle trade by free meal tickets at the stock yards to shippers. They are now so organized that the livestock must be shipped to and sold through them. The free stock yards meals must go in the interest of economy. The livestock raisers threaten to retaliate upon the commission men by organizing co-operative livestock associations and place their own commission men at the market centers. The revenge may be sweet, even if they have to pay for their meals, but the experiment may prove to be expensive.

Just where the organization mania will end and when the over-organized effort will begin its break-up is not in sight. It would seem, however, that the fighting for little points is an expensive matter. Railroads have a right to abolish free passes of all kinds, especially when Congress enforces the abolition of them except upon advertising contract. The stock exchanges have also a right to stop free feeding. The stockmen have a right to organize. All of these things should be done or not done upon purely business grounds and for business reasons.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association, in Pittsburg, last week, Dr. William L. McCleary, of Washington, Pa., was elected president, and M. A. Cooper, secretary and treasurer. The association has a membership of 217, and is scattered over twenty-seven states and in Canada.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

MILK FOR MARGARINE MANUFACTURE.

Pasteurization of milk intended for oleo-margarine manufacture has many advantages, of which destruction of pathogenic bacteria is a principal one. Pasteurization is not generally practiced in margarine factories, says the *Chemische Revue*, which is, decidedly, to be regretted, if not for other than for economic reasons. The cylinder of an "Alpha-Separator" is, erroneously, considered a pasteurizer by many manufacturers, although no such claim is made for it by the manufacturer of the separator. While the keeping quality and the sanitary value of the product is materially increased by the pasteurizing process, these superior properties are more to be considered than the acknowledged inferior taste of margarine made with unpasteurized milk, however slight the difference in taste may be. Sanitary consideration alone, however, should induce every margarine manufacturer to pasteurize the milk. Storage economy will offset the extra cost of pasteurization, the product will keep better and a satisfied customer, both the retailer and consumer, is gained.

Acidulation of the milk with ferments, such as rennet, while favoring the aroma of the margarine made therewith to a slight extent, is obsolete and not economical. We can leave this method, therefore, to rest on its own value. Treating of the milk, after pasteurization, with a ferment, with the object in view of enriching its flavor, offers no advantage over no treatment at all. Pure cultures of bacteria (ferments) even do not add favorably to the flavor of the product when the milk is treated by pasteurization. Due regard should be observed in cases where the manufacturer intends to use any of the so-called "butter-aromas." These perfumes are, and for their intended purpose must be, volatile substances of such a nature that they will readily mix with fats, milk or other fatty substances. These aromas are a mixture of various alcohol-ethers, compounded in such proportions as to likely imitate those present in cow's milk.

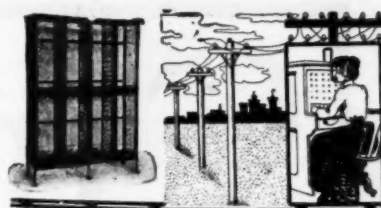
A large margarine concern at Düsseldorf, Germany, uses condensed milk made in vacuo at 75° F. The advantage of this process is not patent to us, considering additional cost, labor, incidentals, etc. A patent, however, is

granted for the process and margarine made accordingly.

Preservation of the milk is of necessity imperative, since the margarine generally reaches the consumer considerably after it is manufactured. Preserving substances for milk and margarine are not lacking, varying results being obtained. Space prevents description or discussion of the merits and failings of these substances. Common salt in 1.5 per cent. quantity, added to the milk, preserves the milk sufficiently and offers the advantages of cheapness and harmless character not to be found in many commercial preserving mixtures. Salt alone, however, does not prevent the appearance of spots in margarine. Very satisfactory results are obtained by the following rational treatment of the milk when received at the factory. Sweet, fresh milk is at once carefully pasteurized and immediately separated. The cream is kept on ice in closed vessels and the skim milk cooled down to 12° C. and kept there until it acquires but a faint acid reaction. At this stage the milk is best for margarine manufacture. Both yield and flavor are very satisfactory. Better qualities of margarine may contain some full cream. This latter is best added when the various fats are mixed and cooled in any convenient kneading apparatus. Buying of sour milk should be discouraged, as such milk cannot be centrifuged on account of the casein blocking the separator-cylinders.

FAT IN SHEEP PELTS.

While all animal skins and hides contain considerable quantities of fat, this is present in greater abundance in sheep pelts than in any other skin, and it is of serious concern to the tanner to remove as much of it as possible. The removal of this fat is advantageously done, says the *Chemische Revue*, not on the raw hide, but after the wool has been removed. The hide-fat is in many particulars analogous to wool-fat, consisting mainly of cholesterines. The fat, which is sometimes present in quantities of 40 per cent. and over, is generally removed by heat and hydraulic pressure in the presence of water. As this process does not entirely remove all the fat, the extraction process has supplanted the former where large amounts of pelts have



Expanded Metal Lockers

are needed in buildings where there are a number of employees.

They prevent confusion, litter, promote neatness and insure safety to employees clothing or supplies placed within.

Material is neither jointed or interwoven. Has no cracks, or crevices, will not warp or rust, stronger than oven wire, far safer than wood. Open on all sides to admit light and air.

Send size of space and receive estimate.

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to be handled. On the application of this process the de-wooled skins are thrown wet into the extraction apparatus, which is a tin-lined, revolving drum, wherein the fat is extracted by means of benzine and methyl-alcohol. The extraction is completed in from 1 to 1½ hours. The pelts are removed and pressed. The extraction menstruum can be recovered at a loss of about 30 per cent. Turney's patent apparatus permits of the recovering of practically all of the benzine and alcohol. The fats are of a more or less dark color and are utilized in the soap and candle industry.

CARBONIC ACID EXPLOSION.

How important it is to see that employees should be technically trained in the handling of machinery has been proven by the recent explosion of a carbonic acid container at the chocolate works of Krey at Stettin, Germany. A new steel drum of the liquid acid was to be connected with the refrigerator plant used by the firm for cooling the cooked chocolate. The custom was in general vogue among the employees to place the used drums in warm water so as to allow the remainder of the acid to be available.

The man in charge of the refrigerating machine, against the protestations of the engineer, insisted on warming in this manner the full drum also. Not thinking the water warm enough for his purpose, he proceeded to carry the drum into the boiler room, where he finally succeeded in landing it direct on the fire. Not being able to remove the hot drum alone, he called two men to his assistance. When all three were proceeding to carry the drum into an adjoining yard something happened which none of them could explain afterward. The drum had stood the maltreatment bravely up to that point, but it then ripped open all at once with terrific force, doing great injury.

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West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

SHOULD KEEP AT IT.

In a report to the State Department, United States Consul Hossfeld, at Trieste, Austria, preaches a sermon to American exporters on the wisdom of consistency in the seeking of foreign trade, a point that applies less to American packers than to any other of our exporters.

However, Consul Hossfeld pertinently declares that "American manufacturers, as a rule, enter the foreign market only when business is slack and prices are low at home, and abandon it as soon as business com-

mences to improve at home. Staple products have always been sold successfully in this fashion, probably because they are bought on their grading, and men who buy and sell at the produce exchange are, as a rule, neither overconservative nor oversentimental. But manufactured goods are largely bought on faith. Faith grows slowly and withers easily, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the foreign dealer, who was once persuaded into purchasing American goods when trade was dull in the United States and coolly ignored when trade picked up again, will care about renewing such commercial relations.

Whether business is flush or dull at home the European manufacturer never neglects the foreign market. Whatever demand there may be for his wares at home he will try hard to fill the orders of his regular "correspondents" abroad, and if the exigencies of the foreign market at times demand even the sacrifice of reasonable profits, he makes this sacrifice and charges it to insurance against hard times. If American foreign trade is to have a healthy growth United States manufacturers must learn a lesson from their German and British competitors and cultivate it in all kinds of weather."

Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
 For Export and Local Trade

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

FRANKFORT AGENT FOR "KENTUCKY."

M. Frankfort, C 22-25 Produce Exchange, New York, has been appointed sole export agent for The Kentucky Refining Co. This company has earned the reputation of being in the very front among manufacturers of butter oils, white oil, winter yellow oil and cottonseed stearine. Wherever oils and stearine are sold its brands are known. Among them are: Eclipse, Acme, Standard, Delmonico, Waldorf, Friedeg, Favorite, Apex and Snowflake. Mr. Frankfort is one of the ablest selling agents on the New York Produce Exchange, and both parties to the agreement are to be congratulated.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Cincinnati air and gas compressors are described in Pamphlet L-26-A, just issued by the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co., of 114 Liberty street, New York city. These machines are of medium and small sizes, the steam ends being equipped with plain slide valves and Meyer valve gears and the air ends with poppet valves. One of the compressors is of an entirely new type, in that the air cylinders are provided both with mechanically moved valves, and with poppet valves, all points in the compression cycle being determined by the mechanically moved valves, with the exception of the opening of the exhaust, which is determined by the poppet valves. This arrangement combines the positive action, noiseless operation and durability of mechanically moved valves with the elasticity of poppet valves, at the same time avoiding the noise and rapid wear of the latter. This pamphlet, which is of convenient pocket size, will be sent upon request to those interested.

ORIOLE MEAT BINDER.

In these times of close competition and small profits it is necessary for the butcher to reduce the cost of his production as much as possible.

A binder is usually supposed to be an article which permits of the lowering of the cost of manufacturing sausage and produces



an inferior quality of goods, but those who use Oriole Meat Binders, made by Ottenheimer Bros., of Baltimore, Md., will find that they have a much better sausage, and at a much lower cost.

Oriole Meat Binder is guaranteed to be an absolutely pure cereal product, which gives to weiners, frankfurts and pork sausage a delicious taste, and adds to its digestibility. In fact, people who cannot eat pork in any other way will be able to enjoy sausage when made with it.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESS.

With the commencement of 1904, the Taber Pump Company entered the forty-fifth year of the successful manufacture of the famous Taber rotary pump. This pump has by its wonderful perfection year in and year out held a most enviable position on the markets of the world and is admitted to be most successful for handling soap and soap stock, cottonseed oil, lard and tallow and other substances which would clog the ordinary pump. Details of the Taber rotary pump will be gladly furnished to interested persons by the Taber Pump Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

BIG NEW AMMONIA PLANT.

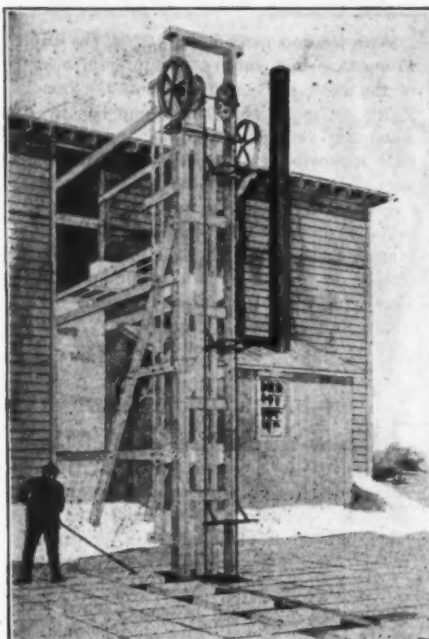
The Ammonia Company of Philadelphia, well known for many years in the trade as manufacturers of aqua ammonia and ammonium sulphate, having completed their large anhydrous plant, are now prepared to supply the refrigerating and ice-making trades with aqua ammonia in any quantities. Stocks will be carried in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Louis Werlün, for fifteen years with the Delaware Chemical Company, at Wilmington, is superintendent of the new department.

A NEW EXPORT LINE.

A direct line of steamers between Galveston and New Orleans and Dunkirk, France, sailing monthly, was established two months ago, and has proved of great popularity among French importers of cotton, oil cake and other products, who thus avoid the high freights between Liverpool and Havre, ports from which they had hitherto received their supplies of raw material.



PLANT OF THE TABER PUMP COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.



ICE ELEVATORS

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Filling Houses

— FROM —
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**HEADQUARTERS FOR
Ice-Handling
Machinery
and Tools**

CATALOGUE

**GIFFORD BROS.
HUDSON, N. Y.**

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

CORPORATION NEWS.

Economy Creamery Company, Economy, Ind., has been organized and capital increased to \$40,000. Will Williams is manager. A condensed milk plant will be erected.

Hartford Produce Company, Sioux City, Ia.; capital, \$500,000. Arthur A. Hanford, president; F. W. Esterbrook, vice-president; C. Burgess, secretary and treasurer. This is a company formed by the merging of the Hartford-Hazelwood Cream Company and the Hanford Produce Company. New and up-to-date machinery will be installed.

Refrigerator & Weighing Machine Company, Boston, Mass.; capital, \$25,000. W. H. Mitchell, Asa H. Field and others, incorporators.

Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Company, Walla Walla, Wash. James G. Hildwell, O. D. Gibson and others, incorporators. Will build two large cold storage and packing plants.

A. H. Barber Creamery Supply Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital, \$50,000. A. H. Barber, P. V. Castle and A. B. Williams, incorporators.

Retail Butchers' Association, Flushing, L. I.; capital, \$30,000. Anton C. Sluite, president. The company has been organized to go into the ice business.

Summit Lake Ice Company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, \$300,000. Andrew D. Bedford, Benjamin F. Devery and others, incorporators.

Charlotte, N. C.—A company is being formed, with a capital of \$50,000, to build an ice factory. D. J. Sanders, president of Biddle University, is interested.

Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.—Granville Johnson, of Gallatin, Tenn., is organizing a company, with \$15,000 capital, to erect a 10-ton ice plant in Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Merchants' Refrigerating Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, \$200,000. Charles W. Inman, president.

Omaha Packing Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, \$10,000. J. P. Lyman, John D. Standish and others, incorporators. Will build cold storage and ice plant.

The Ballinger Light & Ice Company, Ballinger, Tex.; capital, \$10,000. W. A. Norman, R. B. Creasey, incorporators.

Washington Ice Company, Washington, Pa.; capital, \$50,000.

Elm Dale Co-operative Creamery Company, Lessor, Wis.; capital, \$5,000. T. K. Kaave, Frank Boetcher and others, incorporators.

John Repp Ice & Cold Storage Company,

Glassboro, N. J.; capital, \$50,000. John Repp, Albert H. Repp and others, incorporators.

Harry R. Read Company, Camden, N. J.; capital, \$50,000. Harry R. Read, Charles A. Walford and Anson A. George, incorporators. Object, to deal in dairy products.

Lincoln Ice Company, Cleveland, O.; capital, \$100,000.

A. & H. Knorr Ice Company, Cincinnati, O.; capital, \$100,000. A. Knorr and others, incorporators.

Elgin Creamery Company, Rossville, Ohio, capital \$4,750. E. H. Black, W. A. Bauchman and others incorporators.

NEW PLANTS.

Albany, N. Y.—Dobler Brewing Company will expend \$20,000 in enlarging its cold storage plant.

Quincy, Ind.—The Indianapolis Brewing Company will build a cold storage for beer having a capacity of three carloads of kegs and one carload of cases.

Topeka, Kan.—Mutual Ice Company will build a cold storage house.

Springfield, Mass.—A company is being formed to build a cold storage plant, 200x85 feet and three stories in height. Wm. A. Whittlesey is interested.

Bunkie, La.—C. J. Pope is organizing a company to build a 25-ton ice plant.

Louisville, Ky.—Merchants Refrigerating Company will build an ice factory and cold storage warehouse.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Company will make extensive improvements to plant.

FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

The condition of the market during the last week has been anything but satisfactory, and most decidedly dull in every respect. There has been no speculation, and there is little prospect of immediate improvement. Efforts have been made to relieve the situation by export business, but there are no prospects that there will be any immediate betterment in that quarter. In New York prices have fallen from 1@3c. per pound for fresh creamery. Cold storage butter has not been in demand and might be bought of extra quality at 19@19½c., and even as low as 18c. Prices in New York January 21: Creamery extras, 22c.; do., firsts, 19@21c.; do., seconds, 17@18c.; held extras, 18@19½c.; held firsts,

GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

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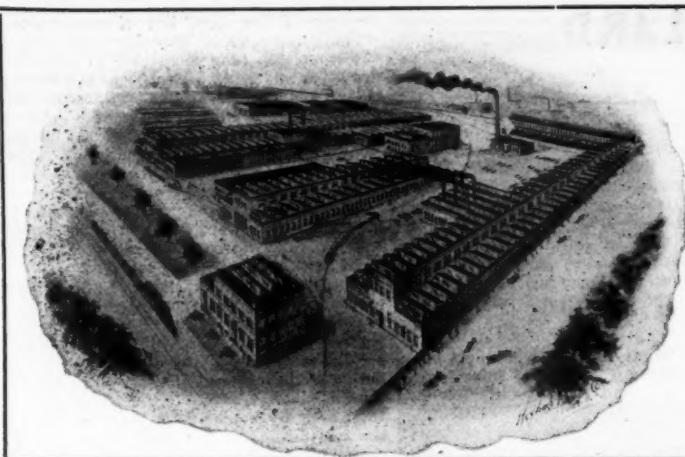
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Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

16½@17½c.; western factory held, 13@14½c.; packing stock, held, 13@14½c.

In Boston the market has sympathized with New York, and prices ranged from 21@22½c. The finest cold storage stock brought about 21c., though some was sold at 20c. The amount in the coolers was 165,275 tubs, as compared with 124,841 tubs at the same date last year.

In Philadelphia the market declined 2c. The quality of receipts was defective and refrigerator goods were called out in competition at irregular prices. Western creamery, extra, 23c.; do., firsts, 21@22c.; held creamery, 17@20c.

The market in Chicago was steady at 21c. for extras, and the held stock sympathized with quotations in the East.

FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

The egg market, for several reasons, has not been in a satisfactory condition, and there is much disappointment because the usual fancy prices inevitable at this time of year have not been in order. There seems to be a disposition to hold on to refrigerator eggs, and it is reported that only about 12,000 cases are in storage in New York and Jersey City, as compared with about 75,000 cases at this date last year. The weather in

the Southwest has been favorable to production, but receipts have so far been limited, and if this weather continues in the North there is little prospect of any material reduction in market quotations. In New York on January 21 nearby fresh gathered extras were quoted at 31c.; do., seconds to firsts, 28@30c.; Western fresh gathered extras, 31c.; seconds to firsts, 29@30c.; Kentucky fresh gathered seconds to firsts, 29@30c.; refrigerator firsts, 27c.; thirds to seconds, 23@26c.

In Boston fresh receipts were affected by the weather, and sold at almost any price. Nearby eggs arrived but slowly. Fresh Western were quoted at 30@32c., and some lots as low as 31c. Very few refrigerator eggs came out of the coolers, and were quoted at 29@30c. The amount in the refrigerators was recorded at 4,145 cases, as compared with 50,510 cases at the same date last year.

In Philadelphia the receipts were also defective in quality and refrigerator goods were preferred. Nearby choice were quoted 32c. at mark; Southwestern, 31@32c. at mark; refrigerator firsts, 27@28c. at mark; do., seconds, 25@26c. at mark.

In Chicago the market was steady and extras brought 29c.; firsts, 27½c. The stock in the coolers is somewhat larger than in Eastern markets and prices were a shade lower.

BIG COLD STORE COMPLETED.

The cold storage warehouse of the Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Company, at Provost and Twelfth streets, Jersey City, is now completed and ready for business. It is located at the terminal of the Erie Railway, and also connected with the Belt Line, which taps all the trunk railway systems which have their terminals on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite New York. The Erie Railway is directly interested in this cold store, and will supply all kinds of perishable products which are carried on its lines. The present plant occupies an area of 130x100 feet, and is eight stories high. Sufficient land has been purchased adjoining this site for an extension of the business by the building of other cold stores in the future.

The construction of the present warehouse is up-to-date and embodies several features not found in other plants of this character. The building is divided longitudinally into two separate cold stores by a party wall 20 inches thick. These stores are designated A and B. In the one the direct system of refrigeration

is used, and in the other the indirect or fan system. This is done so that goods which require either system may be isolated, and also that a proper control of humidity may be had at all times when necessary for a conservation of the perishable products according to the latest known methods of controlling temperature and humidity.

Another important feature is the setting apart of the cellar, which extends under the whole building, for the storage of frozen fish.

The officers of the company are: R. M. Jarvis, president; Charles F. Chase, vice-president; R. M. Jarvis, Jr., secretary and treasurer; James H. Blackmore, assistant secretary. W. S. Batcheller is the superintendent, and as he has had many years' experience in the practical operation of a cold storage plant, and is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the business, the future success of this important enterprise is fully assured.

The import of meat from Holland at Dusseldorf, Germany, shows a considerable shrinkage since the inauguration of the German inspection law. From April 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, 188,512 kg. beef and 126,928 kg. pork were imported against 757,851 and 942,953 in 1902, and but 81,652 and 283,976 kg. in 1903.

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AND
LAMINOID
INSULATING
PAPERS**

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Occasional Slight Shaking Up of Prices on Hog Receipts, but the Undertone Strong. Moderate Advances in Prices for the Week—Good Consumption of Lard and Meats.

The receipts of hogs, on the whole, have been fairly liberal and occasionally through the week of large volume.

But the hog prices have been very well supported, and have only yielded a trifle, even upon those days when they exceeded in volume the ordinary supply.

That the packers are quick to take up the hog supply at the prices, and that they refrain, for the present, from pressure upon the hog markets through the prices of the products, shows that there is a good deal of satisfaction among them over the rate of consumption of the products and that they would rather the latter stood more than usual upon merits of supplies and demands.

Indeed, there would seem to be no reason to apprehend any curtailment of the present good consumption of lard as well as of many cuts of meats unless prices should be materially advanced for them, and it is not probable that the markets will show more than moderate changes in prices in the near future of a permanent order, however strong their position is.

With the cost of hogs the prices of the products should be fairly well maintained, while it is doubtful if hog prices could be got down materially further or that there is much desire to further weaken the prices of hogs.

At the same time speculators are not taking long risks on the products; their mood is

rather to sell out on small profits. The fluctuations are not sufficiently frequent for much of a scalping business.

The outsiders have done better on their speculative ventures within the last few weeks than in some time before, and because the products markets have stood on a fair relation of prices with the cost of hogs, while the packers have had less reason than before to upset their values, in their fairly well satisfied sentiment over the cost of hogs and the healthy degree of business going on in the products.

It is doubtful if stocks of the products are accumulating materially, except of some lines of meats that have had for some time relative neglect, and notwithstanding the late larger receipts of hogs.

The less than expected production of lard on such full receipts of hogs as have been had is steadily an exhibit. The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week, it is true, was 4 lbs. heavier than in the previous week, or 208 lbs. and 204 lbs., respectively, and shows up alongside of the weights of those received at the corresponding time in the previous year, which was 206 lbs., and for the year before 204 lbs. But hogs in the active winter packing period of most seasons when the corn crop is large enough to permit free feeding of it, should show decidedly above the indicated weights, and it is clear that corn is not being used for feeding as extensively as had been thought probable it would be for the winter hog supply.

It is, of course, well understood that the weather had not permitted good early curing of the corn crop, and that many farmers even now have difficulty in getting the grain in quantities and quality suited to their needs, and that many of them are, on account of the feature, urging their live stock to market, by which there are not only steady rather full

receipts of the hogs, but of poorer average weights than would have been the case had the corn crop been altogether in satisfactory condition and up to expectations concerning it.

And the farmers are, as well, led to expect more satisfactory prices to them for grain than for livestock, and especially as the prices of livestock are somewhat discouraging to them, as materially lower than those that prevailed in the previous season.

The cattle, as well as hog supplies, have been shipped forward freely, and the record of the general livestock movement in the previous week was especially large.

The foreign shorts, most of them, seemed to have covered their contracts before the recent stronger line of prices for the products, since it had been clear that the tone was decidedly vigorous on statistical conditions, and that expectations could not be held for more than temporary reactions in prices, and that there was little probability of decidedly bearish movements for the products in face of a comfortable buying basis of hogs and which latter feature would restrain packers.

Moreover, the outsiders have been more generally on the long side of the products, and their interest has been of that emphatic order that while they have been unable to more than moderately hoist prices, yet they have some advantage, particularly when it is considered that packers have been reluctant to upset the market in view of the fairly satisfactory trading basis.

There has been especial demand for May lard from the outside interests; and commission houses have had through the week a larger number of buying orders for it.

The July option gets a sprinkling of orders for lard. But it may be said that the May delivery is almost under exclusive attention for pork, lard and ribs, as concerns speculation.

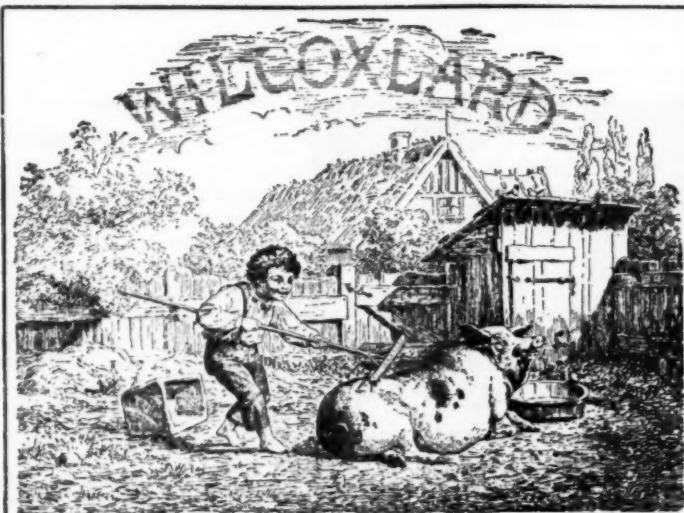
The exports of lard continue liberal, in a fair degree in the way of consignments. There is, however, a better demand for the lard from continental and United Kingdom markets. There is little question but that the consump-

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tion of the pure lard in both directions is much more material than in last year at this time, and as encouraged by the comparatively favorable prices.

And while the consumption of pure lard in this country has been greater within the last few months than in the corresponding time of the previous year, there is a fair prospect of growing demands for the compounds in the statistical position of pure lard and the possibilities of its market prices.

Even now the compound lard business is, we think, picking up a little. It is quite certain that in the event of a material increase in the compound lard consumption that more of a production of cotton oil would be needed than seems at present probable if prices for the oil are to rule upon a satisfying basis by relation to the competitive selling price of the compounds and pure lard.

The cotton oil mills have not only had through this producing season the poor feature for them of a much larger turning of the seed to fertilizing purposes, on account of the low prices the mills until latterly could pay for it, but there are now reports that fully 100 cars of the seed have been taken out of the Carolinas by Texas, for planting purposes, on account of the boll weevil scare in Texas. The mills are paying from \$18 to \$23 per ton for seed, against their \$13 price early in the season. The prices of seed are now as high as they were last year, but the season is now late. In New York there is little doing. Western steam lard \$7.25@7.40; city steam, \$6.50; compound lard, \$6.62½; mess pork, \$14.50@15.25; short clear, \$14@16; family, \$15@16; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., 7½@7¾c.; 14 lbs., 7¾c.; 10 lbs., 8c.; pickled shoulders, 5¼@6c.; pickled hams, 9½@10½c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports, 3,327 bbls. pork, 16,804,583 lbs. lard, 14,342-367 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,196 bbls. pork, 14,724,753 lbs. lard, 14,008-008 lbs. meats.

BEEF holds firm in price. City extra India mess, \$15@15.50; barreled, extra mess, \$8@8.50; packet, \$9.50@10.50; family, \$10.50@11.50.

BANKS ARE BUSINESS BAROMETERS.

"Banks are barometers of business conditions generally, and no more concise and cogent commentary on the conditions of the past year can be given than is set forth in the figures furnished by the Controller of the Currency," says President Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank of New York. "The number of national banks increased 441 during the year, their loans and discounts increased \$201,000,000, capital stock increased \$48,180,000, and surplus and profits increased \$60,760,000. This last item furnishes indubitable proof not alone of the prosperity of the banks, but of the prosperity of the country. Another fact, viz., that individual deposits decreased during the same year \$52,940,000 is additional proof of general prosperity and the general employment of funds at advantageous rates, since this large amount must have been withdrawn for investment of loans."

The longest drouth which Australia ever felt has at last been broken and both the sheep and the wool industry of the afflicted island continent will look up. It is expected that 30,000,000 sheep will be sheared in New South Wales this year as against 26,000,000 last year. The lambing has been good.



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CHICAGO

LONDON

HIDES AND SKINS

(Shoe and Leather Reporter.)

CHICAGO.

	1904.
Native steers, spready.....	12½@13½
Native steers, heavy.....	@11
Native steers, light.....	@10
Texas steers, heavy.....	@11½
Texas steers, light.....	@10½
Texas steers, ex. light.....	@9½
Butt-branded steers.....	@10
Colorado steers.....	@9½
Native cows, over 55 lbs.....	@10
Native cows, under 55 lbs.....	@9½
Branded cows.....	@9½
Native bulls.....	@9
Branded bulls.....	@7½
Pates, per 100 lbs.....	@85
Trimnings, per 100 lbs.....	@75
No. 1 heavy steers.....	@9½
No. 2 heavy steers.....	@8½
Side-branded steers, flat.....	8 @9½
Side-branded cows, flat.....	7¼@8¼
No. 1 heavy cows.....	@8½
No. 1 buff hides.....	@8¼
No. 1 ex. light hides.....	@8¼
No. 2 buff hides.....	7¼@7½
Bulls, flat.....	@7¼
No. 1 calfskins.....	12¼@13
No. 1 kips.....	10½@11
Deacon skins, each.....	62½@82½
Slunks, each.....	40 @60
Horsehides, each.....	@3.55

Sheep Pelts.

Green salted pelts, p'ker lambs..	1.20 @1.25
Green salted packer sheep....	1.30 @1.35
Green salted country pelts....	85 @1.20
Dry pelts, Montana, butchers'	
full woolled.....	.12 @12½
Dry pelts, Utah butchers' full	
wooled.....	.11¾@12
Dry pelts, Wyoming butchers'	
full woolled.....	@12
Dry pelts, Colorado and New	
Mexico, butchers' fair run...	@11
Dry flint shearlings, good stock	.10½@11
Dry flint shearlings, damaged..	3 @7
Dry murrains, Montanas and	
Utahs.....	.12½@12¾
Dry murrains, Colorados.....	.11 @12

BOSTON.

Dry—Selected.

California.....	.21@25..19 @
Southern.....	.13 @14
San Antonio.....	.18 @
Texas.....	.21@23..17 @17½

Salted.

Brighton abattoir steers.....	9¼@—
Brighton abattoir steers, butt-	
branded.....	8¼@—
Brighton abattoir cows.....	8½@—
New England cows, green.....	6 @6½
New England cows, salted.....	8 @8½
New England steers, salted.....	9 @—

Wet Salted.

Southern.....	.35@40.. 7¼@—
Texas ox and cow.....	.60@70.. 7¼@—
Western cows.....	8¼@8½
Western seconds.....	7¼@7½
Extremes.....	8¼@—
Extremes seconds.....	7¼@—

Calfskins.

Dairy.....	55@60
4 to 5 lbs.....	75@80
5 to 7 lbs.....	90@95
7 to 9 lbs.....	1.20@1.25
9 to 12 lbs.....	1.55@1.65
12 to 16 lbs.....	1.75@1.80
16 to 25 lbs.....	2.10@2.20

NEW YORK.

Selected.

City natives—60 lbs. and over....	@11
City butt brands—60 lbs. and over..	@9¾
City Colorados—60 lbs. and over..	@9½
City bulls—all weights.....	8¼@—
City cows—all weights.....	10 @9¼

City Calfskins.

5-7.....	\$1.12½
7-9.....	1.42½
9-12.....	1.67½

Country Calfskins.

5-7.....	\$1.00@1.02½
7-9.....	1.30@1.32½
9-12.....	1.60@1.62½

NORWAY'S ICE INDUSTRY.

Ice export is a very considerable item of commerce in Norway, although showing a slight decrease in 1902, in quantity as well as in price. The export in 1901 reached 347,000 tons, against 285,000 in 1902. The average price in 1901 was 2.50 Kr. (67c.) per ton f. o. b., against 1.75 Kr. (46c.) in 1902. The cause for this dropping off is the consolidation of two of their largest competitors in London. England is still the biggest customer for Norwegian ice, importing 235,868 tons in 1902.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—After the decline in New York to 5c. for city, hhds. in the previous week and at Chicago to 5½c. for prime packers and to 5c. for city renderers, the markets seemed to reach a secure basis, upon which the left over supplies of desirable grades were rather promptly taken up. The close for city, hhds., shows firmness, with 5c. bid and declined.

Thus in New York additional sales of 200 hhds. city made last Saturday at 5c., since which nothing has been done; this cleaned up the offerings for deliveries in January. The West had a fair number of sales at the prices, and is now firm at them.

At the current prices most of the soapmakers are disposed to buy as against actual needs, and some of them for accumulation, and notwithstanding the fact that they have the market more in their own hands as concerns requirements of tallow, in that exporters are much quieter.

The cattle supplies have been much larger latterly over the Western packing centres, and have increased somewhat at the Eastern markets, and the tallow productions are somewhat enlarged.

But there is a very good business in soaps, and wants of the soapmakers of the raw materials have correspondingly grown.

The soap trade does not fear, for the near future at least, that the foreign markets will be as much exercised over the tallow supplies in this country as they were through last month, and notwithstanding the firmer positions of palm oil and cocoanut oil, because the continental markets will soon have much more material supplies of their various soapmaking oils, and are likely to be less urgent in demands upon England for supplies of tallow.

But the tallow markets are influenced in some degree to firmness in this country by the palm oil, cocoanut oil and cotton oil prices, the promises now for which are of a well sustained

trading basis. For cotton oil especially its market value this week is essentially equal to that of tallow, and the production of the oil does not promise to be large enough to upset the present confidence over it. Palm oil is now so scarce and high that the demand which went to it in the previous year is now necessarily for tallow. On the whole, however much larger the production of tallow this year than in last year the demands for it have increased in a degree to prevent, thus far, marked accumulations.

The London sale on Wednesday was by one cable unchanged, with 1,000 casks offered and one-quarter of it sold; and by another cable beef unchanged, with mutton 3d. lower, and 800 casks offered with 300 casks sold.

City tallow, in tierces, quoted at 5½c. Edible at 5½c.

Country made is steadily held in price with fair demands from the soapmakers. Sales of 300,000 pounds, in lots, at 5½c., as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—Trading still is of a cautious order. Compound makers are largely supplied for January. Feeling this fact, and expecting demands in February, the pressers, for the most part, hold their supplies firmly. Moreover, the pressers think that with the firm attitude of the pure lard market that the consumption of the stearine must, at length, be increased for the make of the compounds. Nevertheless, it is now almost impossible to sell important quantities, and 6½c. is the best bid for moderate lots is wanted, with 8 cars, equal to 240,000 pounds, out of town made, sold at 6½c.; the city pressers would hardly sell under 6½c., and some of them have an even firmer holding price for February delivery or up to 6¾c. and more, but 50 hhds. city, sold at 6½c.

LARD STEARINE slow; nominal; quoted at 7½@8c.

OLEO OIL holds to steady prices on fair demands. Rotterdam at 46 florins. New York quotes choice at 8¼c. Neutral at 6¾c., low grade at 5½c. Neutral lard is barely steady; quoted at 49 florins in Rotterdam.

GREASE.—Not much export demand. The soapmakers buy moderately. Yellow, 4¼@4½c.; bone and house, 4½@4¾c.; "B" white, 5c.; fine white, 5½@5¾c.

GREASE STEARINE holds to firm prices. Yellow at 5c.; white, 5½c.

CORN OIL well sustained in price; quoted at \$4.05@4.20 for car and job lots.

PALM OIL.—Market a little stronger in England and the tone here firm; but trading light on the small offerings. Red quoted at 6¼@6½c., and Lagos at 6½@6¾c.

COCOANUT OIL holds to firm prices. Ceylon spot, 6¼c.; January to March shipments, 5.75c.; Cochín, spot, 6¼@6½c., and shipments at 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is in small lots. Market prices vary little. 20 cold test, 97@98c.; 30 cold test, 85@86c.; 40 cold test, 67c.; prime, 52@54c.; dark, 46c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE holds firm; quoted at about 5c. per pound.

LARD OIL.—Trading is in small lots at somewhat stronger prices with the increased cost of lard. Quoted at 62@63c. for prime.

KEPT THE INSPECTOR BUSY.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Topeka, Kan., have lately taken to the habit of slaughtering their own beef, pork and veal for the local market. Conditions under which this independent production has been undertaken have not been of the cleanest or best. The result is that City Food Inspector Farnsworth, of Topeka, has had his hands full. He has made a round of the farms to inspect the animals on the hoof, and to prevent the creeping in of abuses, and his activity has had good results in the protection of Topeka meat purchasers.



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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Rather Quiet Market—A Good Undertone Under Expectations as to Moderate Provisions.

While the seaboard markets for cotton oil have looked a little feeble at times through the week, although just now they are firm, there is no question but that the undertone is a confident one, while there is marked indisposition to sell for future deliveries.

Even the mills here and there in naming slightly easier prices, have exhibited the temper only for occasional tanks for immediate delivery; none of them care to sell ahead. Indeed not many of the mills have material accumulations of the oil.

Some weeks since when the talk was among many of the traders that the production "would come around all right by January 1," that the mills then would pay more money for seed and that it would be had freely, we expressed doubts that the production of oil could be within 400,000 barrels of that of last year. It looks now very doubtful if the season's production will come even as close as that to the previous year's output, although there are still some hopeful ones with an idea that the seed will yet be had at the higher prices the mills are now disposed to pay for it, and that by prolonging the producing season a good sized production will be obtained.

It must be considered, however, that the season is a peculiar one; indeed it is safe to say that the trade experiences are unlike any ever had before.

Whatever difference of opinion prevails as to the extent of the cotton crop, and it is more marked this season than in ordinary years, while the volume of it will not be definitely known until the summer months, there is no question but that plenty of seed could have been had at an earlier part of the season for an oil production as large as the exceptional one of the previous year, if the mills at that time could have offered the high prices which they met in the year before for the seed.

The mills in the previous year had paid \$18 and over for the seed. They started out this year with a \$13 bid price for it. This lower rate, however, was all that was justified by the probable market for the seed products, with a season ahead for larger supplies of animal fats than that of the previous year, and which latter would be in competition with the seed fat.

The planters would not sell the seed at the low price, in consideration of the advanced and relatively high cost of fertilizers. Moreover, they were being stimulated, in their opinions, over values for all of their products by the excited prices for cotton and the wild speculation in that staple, and which promised even better prices for it.

The seed position held along for weeks without a change in it, until the narrow offerings of the seed forced a \$15 price from the mills. A little more of the seed then came out, but not enough of it to allow the mills, most of them, to run more than half-time. Towards the close of the year and from the first of January the mills have realized that if seed was to be had even in moderate volume, as it was going extensively in use for fertilizing purposes, that materially higher prices would have to be paid for it. Hence was the \$18 general price offered for the seed, and in instances to \$20@23, while we hear of mills offering \$20.15 at the stations for it.

But the season is now late. As we have before remarked, much more seed has gone at a materially earlier period than usual to the compost heap. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent of the seed in many states has already found a use for fertilizing. In an all around way, much more seed has been used for fertilizing purposes than ever before.

The planters, as well, are anxious to get their work for the next cotton crop done at an exceptionally early period this season and to catch, if possible, the left-over excited prices on this year's crop.

Here there is a position antagonistic to a large oil production, in the materially shortened offerings of seed. At this time there is a willingness, a necessity probably, to get materially larger seed supplies, and more than usual doubt that they can be had. Nevertheless there are some traders claiming that the "seed is there." It would seem, however, that if that be the case, the current prices for the seed would bring it out, especially considering the advanced period of the year, and the current disposition to take it up quickly.

It is said that even Texas, a state that usually uses little fertilizing material, has put the seed this year quite freely upon the ground, and it appears that an effort is either making or will be made all over the South to get the next cotton crop to market at the earliest possible moment.

That there had been a short seed supply in some states and that there is now much less

seed to be had in a general way than ordinarily at this time of the year have added force as factors to stronger prices in demands from Texas for more seed for planting purposes.

The long talked of proposition of Texas to get the best seed it could find this year, and that it would draw upon the supplies of other states to secure it, because of the boll weevil scare in Texas, has according to some reports materialized in important demands in the Carolinas for the seed.

It may be that it is only a "Cotton Exchange rumor," although we heard of it in other quarters, that 100 car loads of the seed have already been brought in the Carolinas by Texas for planting purposes. The prices said to have been paid for this seed are not definitely known, although rumor places them upon a very full basis.

The seed and general positions are thus reviewed because there are features developing in connection with other fat markets that would make desirable a larger oil production, in that the promises are that the oil will probably be more freely needed by the home consumers before the season closes, as there is a good prospect of increased demands for compound lard, by reason of the firm pure lard position.

There is no question but that the hog and cattle supplies of the country are being hurried to market more than had been apprehended possible at the time in the fall season, when the government announced the corn crop yield; the belief of the trade had been at that time, that corn would be plenty, that live stock fed freely with it, and that the live stock would show plenty of fat through the season. The lighter weight live stock than had been expected for this winter's supply of it means just so much loss of production of fat for the season; moreover, the fact that in this active marketing season no very marked accumulation of the lard is making, and that it is closely bought up, promises, before the season is much further advanced, a freer consumption of the compound lard, and an enlarged use of the oil by the compound makers.

The entire fat positions, cattle, hog and cotton oil are strongly opposite to hopes that had been held by the traders at the blush of the season when everything looked to them promising for abundant supplies of everything in the fat line, although it was then regarded probable that consumption for the season would be of a lively order. There is plenty of livestock in the country, but it is not being as freely fed as had seemed likely it would be, on the prospective large forage crops; and in connection with this degree of shortage of production has been the singular and before unheard of reserved seed offerings and moderate cotton oil production. The

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REFINERIES LOCATED AT Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Little Rock, Ark.

poor weather for curing corn has been against the feeding of livestock freely.

The lard market looks as if upon a confident basis and bears out the deductions made for it in our previous review. The packers do not make much of an effort to get the prices of hogs cheaper, and is fairly well satisfied with the packing basis; the packers need the hogs promptly against the full calls upon them for the products. It is a season in which consumption is well alongside of production; and as concerns cotton oil, the point that we had made in previous reviews, that if the supply of it has been closely bought up thus far this season that with the probabilities of enlarged demands for it than the production of it ought to be larger than is at present promised for it if prices for the oil are to rule other than in the sellers' favor is emphasized.

The home consumption of the oil will, of course, be the feature again this season, since with no prospects of cheaper oil the foreign

markets will be practically out of the market for soap grades of the oil, and especially as they are likely to have liberal offerings of linseed, very fair supplies of peanut and sesame oils and a good supply of olive oil. Unless lard further advances there is likely to be less than the ordinary call even for the edible oils from Europe. But from present appearances of the oil production there is not likely to be more than enough of it for home demands.

The beef fat markets are holding firm; they seem to be upon a secure basis, with supplies upon them steadily and closely bought up; therefore their position is not antagonistic to that for cotton oil.

Small lots of crude in tanks have been sold in the southeast at 29 to 29½¢, but 29¼¢ @ 29½¢ is further bid for the small lots; there is no disposition to sell later deliveries under 30¢, and some mills ask even more money or practically decline to sell. There have been sales of bleaching oil at 35¢ in tanks, and

further bid. There have been sales of 75 tanks of this bleaching oil within the last ten days at 34½¢@35¢. New York has sold 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, January delivery at 36½¢; and 200 bbls. at 36¼¢. May delivery was offered at 37¢. and had 36½¢ bid; afterwards 1,250 bbls. of it sold at 37¢. and 37¢. is now bid. About 600 bbls. prime yellow on spot sold at 36½¢. Winter yellow quoted at 40¢, and some resales offered at 39½¢, and white at 39¢@40¢. Later prices showed 36¢ bid and 36½¢ asked for prime yellow, January, 100 bbls. February sold at 36¼¢, now at 36½¢; 36½¢ bid and 37¢ asked for February, March, April and May together, and 37¢ bid for May.

Of the army beef contracts for ten posts in the Department of the Missouri for the first six months of 1905, awarded last week, Armour & Co. secured six, Schwartzschild & Sulzberger two and the others went to smaller packers.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTOIL," NEW YORK

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
CHICAGO, 1893
PARIS, 1900

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
BUFFALO, 1901
CHARLESTON, 1902

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR
PRICES AND SAMPLES.

CABLE ADDRESS—"ARMSTRONG" DALLAS.
CODES—LIEBER, ROBINSON, YOPPS.

ARMSTRONG

PACKING Co.

PACKERS - SOAP MAKERS -
COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)

The market has shown comparatively little change since our last issue. Early in the week prices sagged off a little, some January oil selling down to 36c. During the last few days, however, the market is somewhat firmer. Spot oil continues quite scarce. In the absence of any foreign demand, the local refiners, however, are the only buyers and the only competitors that they have are a few shorts, who turn up now and then. Influenced by the further advance in cotton, the Southern speculators have shown renewed interest in oil, principally for the further months ahead, such as May and June, and some business has been done for such account during the last few days. Europe still continues out of the market.

Offers of crude oil are again becoming scarce. The high prices which are being paid for seed for planting purposes is partly the cause of it. Other mills are holding off and will not sell until they are forced to do so on account of limited storage capacity. Very often when a mill then sells a car of crude, they buy a car of refined for later delivery, which shows their faith in the market.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, 36 1/4c. asked, 36c. bid; do., February, 36 1/2c. asked, 36 1/4c. bid; do., March, 36 3/4c. asked, 36 1/4c. bid; do., April-May, 37 1/2c. asked, 37c. bid; do., June, 38c. asked, 37c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 39@39 1/2c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39@39 1/2c.; Hull quotations of cottonseed oil, 19s. 4 1/2d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 29 1/2@30c. asked, 28@29c. bid; prime crude oil in tanks in Mississippi Valley, 30c. asked, 28@29c. bid; prime crude oil in tanks in Texas, 30c. asked, 28@29c. bid.

TEXAS COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Texas, Jan 15.

Oil market very quiet. Buyers and sellers are waiting; 28 1/2 to 29 cents for quick or prompt shipment has been paid the past two days for a few tanks. The mills, though, are generally holding for 30 cents.

There is some inquiry for meal for export with \$22.50 bid f. o. b. Galveston and \$17.15 for loose cake f. o. m. mill. Linters and hulls are scarce and unchanged. About all good seed has been marketed.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Abraham B. Pruden (grain and hay) has been proposed for membership.

Visitors: Teodoro de Larrinaga, H. G. Jones, William M. Clarke, C. E. Kenworthy, R. E. Bridge, Liverpool; L. L. Simonds, Reading, Eng.; A. Jacobs, Hamburg; C. A. Marcotte, Galveston; F. M. Strotton, Mobile; C. S. Coup, Toledo; C. Lee Abel, Buffalo; W. F. Andrus, Columbus; W. G. Bristol, Chicago.

NEW BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of Agriculture is at the head of a new organization just formed at St. Louis, Mo. Its purpose is to work back to first principles in both plant and animal life by studying the laws of heredity in both and their relation to each other. The best known of the Agricultural College Experiment Station professors are the officers of the several sections of the organization. Secretary Wilson has taken much interest in this matter during the last five years. The body is called the American Breeders' Association. This new order of things grew out of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The membership of the breeders' association is not confined to the United States.

GERMAN MEAT IMPORTS.

A comparison of imports of prepared meats into Germany for the months of June and July, 1902, with those of 1903, reveal the effect of Germany's new inspection law. Of cured pork the imports were:

	June-July, 1902.	June-July, 1903.
Denmark	5,614 D. Ctw.	1,641 D. Ctw.
England	1,413 "	29 "
Netherlands .	449 "	585 "
United States	8,759 "	256 "
Austria	552 "	133 "

Boric acid and the 4 kg. per piece clause are largely responsible for the decrease. The petition to limit the fat sample to 2 kg. instead of but 2.2 lbs. it is earnestly hoped will succeed, says the International Fleischer Zeitung.

EXPORTS BROKE ALL RECORDS.

The calendar year 1903 and the month of December, 1903, showed, respectively, the highest record of annual and monthly exports from the United States. The year's export figures, as presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of

Statistics, were \$1,484,668,127, and those of the month of December, \$174,734,368. The highest preceding record for any calendar year was that of 1900, when the total exports were \$1,477,946,113; and the highest preceding record for a single month was that of October, 1900, when the total was \$163,389,680.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company,
 AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.

WANTED

Agency for Germany to sell all mill products—Cottonseed Oil, Meal, Cake and Cattle Feed Stuff.

Address
CARL LIEBER,
 Bremen, Cable Address, "Rebell."

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants.**EXPORTERS**

**Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.**

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

**Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White**

**Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil**

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
 Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 60,703, being about 8,000 less than the same period last week. Official receipts Monday were 29,024, which was a heavy run on top of last week's enormous receipts. But in spite of this run, the demand for well-fatted cattle was good. However, the demand for common and medium light steers was quite slow, as there is a heavy supply of these, and they met with slow sale at barely steady prices. Arrivals of common and medium light steers have been far too heavy the past week. Fifteen head of extra prime yearlings weighing 1,232 pounds brought \$5.80. The Bowles Live Stock Commission Company sold 21 head of 1,203-lb. yearlings for H. W. Garlock, of Gibbs, Mo., at \$5.65, and several bunches from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Butcher stock was in heavy supply, but there is a better tone to the market than there was last week, except on canners and cutters, which were comparatively slow sale. Receipts Tuesday were about 4,500, and good to choice grades again sold at steady prices, while other classes of cattle were 10c. to 15c. per cwt. lower. Receipts to-day, 27,000, and trains very slow, with lots of stock arriving late. Good cattle, however, are in good demand, and are going at steady prices with Monday, while the light, short-fed cattle are again in heavy supply and prices 10c. to 25c. per cwt. lower. The Bowles Live Stock Commission Company again topped the market to-day with 20 head of Angus cattle at \$5.90. These cattle were bought on this market in June last at \$4.90 and fed by Joseph Burda, of Peosta, Iowa. They averaged 1,516 lbs. and are said to be the best load of cattle that have been on this market since the show. It looks to us now as if these long-fed cattle should be nearly at an end, and if shippers and feeders will only be patient and not flood this market we look for good, steady prices and good stiff markets the balance of this month.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 120,320, being about the same as last week. Monday, with 48,774, the market was 10c. lower than Saturday morning. Choice heavy hogs are very scarce, and these kind, of course, are in best demand. There is an over-supply of light hogs on the market at present, and the packers are discriminating against these. Tops, Monday, were \$5, with bulk of the good heavy and shipping grades at \$4.85@4.95. Receipts Tuesday, 26,000, and while the early market was 5c. higher, the late trade was dull, with most of the advance lost. The proportion of light hogs was again large and heavy weights in best demand. The bulk of the hogs, \$4.85@4.90. Rough to choice heavy packing hogs sold at \$4.00@5.00; poor to good light grades, \$4.40@4.70, and bulk of the bacon grades, \$4.00@4.70. At the opening of the market \$5.10 was bid for a load or two, but buyers went back on their bids, consequently \$5.05 was the top. Receipts to-day, 45,000, and the market 5c. to 10c. per cwt. lower. We advise shipping out all matured hogs, as the packers think present prices are too high, and should receipts increase materially a break is sure to follow.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs this week have been heavy—76,280, being about 6,500 more than the same period last week. Added to local receipts, the Buffalo market had the heaviest run of the season Monday, being 125 double decks, and followed with 70 double decks Tuesday, the bottom dropped out of the market, prices there showing a decline of \$1, while at this point the market is at the present writing right at 50c. per cwt. lower than a week ago. Choice lambs are not quotable at above \$5.85 on to-day's market, while the fair to good kinds are going at \$4.75@5.50. Yearlings that we have been selling at \$5.25@5.50 are now at \$4.75@5.00, with prime light yearlings at \$5.00@5.15; choice wethers, \$4.00@4.15, while good to choice ewes are selling at \$3.65@4.00, the latter figure being for a very fancy kind. Everything

shared in the decline, as will be noted from quotations above. Very little feeding or breeding stock coming, with a right fair demand. Receipts to-day estimated at 25,000, but the prospects are that the run will fall below this estimate some.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The centering of cattle supplies in the east the forepart of last week had the direct result of causing a severe breaking of the western river markets, the local trade suffering a loss of 10 to 15c., and the week closed up that way. Several lots of beefs sold around \$5 to \$5.10, but the bulk of the offerings were of fair to good kind. Cows and heifers were in fairly liberal quota, with canners in relatively light numbers and fair to good grades the rule. The demand was good at the lower trend of prices, which was 15 to 25c., with best heifers at \$4.50 and heavy cows at \$4.25. Bulls and stags broke 10 to 15c., the latter kinds going up to \$4.50 and the former at \$4.25. The moderate marketing and good vigorous demand on the part of both regular and country buyers caused values for stockers and feeders to advance early in the week, but toward the close all of the strength was wiped out.

In spite of the fairly liberal supplies and tendency of packers to pound the market under such conditions, when conditions at other points warranted so doing, sellers succeeded in tacking on another advance last week with the demand strong from all of the packers. The quality averaged desirable and weights were a little stronger than the previous week.

Colorado lambs sold up to \$6, western yearlings at \$5.50, western wethers at \$5.25 and western ewes at \$4.25 last week, the highest prices of the season. Handy weight yearlings, wethers and good ewes advanced and desirable lambs sold strong to 15c. higher, with other offerings fully steady, with the demand strong at the prevailing prices. Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri were the main contributors, with the balance of the supplies from Colorado and Iowa.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 45,800; last week, 40,900; same week last year, 39,900. Supply of cattle this week was the largest since range season closed. Reports of liberal supplies at other markets took all the strength out of the market early in the week, and declines followed from day to day, distributed among all classes. Fat steers lost 15 to 30 cents. She stuff of same, being more liberal than for some time and demand rather slack, they lost 20c. and 40c. Market to-day is slow.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 47,500; last week, 47,900; same week last year, 36,000. Although hog receipts are increasing, they are still below requirements and prices are relatively high compared with other points. The best hogs have remained practically steady all the week. Light and mixed weights have exhibited weakness. Prices advanced some yesterday and again to-day, and the top price is now 5c. to 10c. Bulk of all sales, \$4.80 to \$4.95.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 20,600; last week, 20,800; same week last year, 20,800. Reports of demoralized condition of Eastern

markets on account of big runs gave packers the opportunity to secure sheep and lambs at sharply lower prices this week, the loss averaging 15c. to 20c. The heaviest loss is on yearlings and lambs; wethers and ewes have held up well. Dealers regard the break as only temporary. Lambs bring \$5.60 to-day; yearlings 5c.; wethers, \$4.30; ewes, 4c.

HIDES are unchanged. Green salted, 7c.; side brands, over 40 pounds, 6c.; bulls and stags, 6c.; uncured, 1c. less; glue, 4c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,775	14,933	6,640
Cudahy	3,953	8,649	1,986
Fowler	1,171	4,335	1,303
Ruddy	738	252	529
Schwarzschild	3,589	8,588	3,849
Swift	6,418	11,190	5,890

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

CHICAGO, January 20, 1904.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 9¼; 12 @14 ave., nominally 9½; 14@16 ave., nominally 9; 18@20 ave., nominally 9; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 6; 6@8 ave., nominally 5½; 8@10 ave., nominally 5¼; 10@12 ave., nominally 5¼; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 5¼; 12@14 ave., nominally 5½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 9½; green clear bellies, 8 @10 ave., nominally 8½; 10@12 ave., nominally 8.

SOLD OUT LONG AGO.

Thoroughness of the effect of an advertisement in The National Provisioner is illustrated by a letter received at this office last week from Henry F. Embry, of the live stock commission firm of Tatum, Embry & Co., Louisville, Ky. Mr. Embry owned a packing house operated under the name of the Conrad Provision Co., which he advertised for sale in The National Provisioner last year. The ad resulted in a ready sale soon after its insertion. But the replies to it kept on pouring in to Mr. Embry, even after it had been discontinued, and he reports that he is still being deluged with letters and circulars. He asks The National Provisioner to announce, for his relief, that he has no packing house to sell, and won't applicants please stop writing to him.

WAR ON PRESERVATIVES IN GERMANY.

That part of the new German meat inspection law treating on the preserving substances is very rigorously enforced at present. Heavy fines of from \$20 to \$25 are in order and scarcely a day passes without one or the other is reported from various sections of the country. The only liver sausages attracting attention nowadays are those containing flour, says the International Fleischer Zeitung.

Specify
LUNKENHEIMER
 Steam Whistle
 You hear them everywhere



CHICAGO SECTION



The flood of short fed cattle will continue owing to the scarcity of corn.

Advices from Ottumwa state that progress is being made on the beef house of the Morralls.

Frank Bixby, chief hog buyer at Swift's, expects a heavy run of hogs from now to April 1.

Charles A. Sterne, of Geo. M. Sterne & Son, went East on important business, and is expected to return in a week.

The Kankakee Packing Company is making use of the services of Architect Belden, of this city, in rebuilding its abattoir and connecting houses.

F. C. Jones, formerly with the Anglo-American Company, is now connected with the tallow and grease department of the St. Louis Union Packing Company.

The Sintz Gas Engine Co. have removed their office and factory from Grand Rapids to Detroit, and have consolidated with the Michigan Yacht & Power Company.

The Chicago office of Stillwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Company, of Dayton, O., which was managed by John T. Shay at 311 Dearborn street, has been closed temporarily.

W. A. Cameron, of Kellogg-MacLay-Cameron Company, the western representatives of the American Sprinkler Company, of Philadelphia, is confined to his home with influenza.

Colonel Frank E. Nye, who has been highly efficient, will be retained as chief commissary of the department of the lakes by Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, the new commander.

There is considerable talk abroad regarding the establishment of a packing house at Hanibal, Mo., but this enterprise is said to be independent of the independent sheep raiser's movement at Kansas City.

A newspaper has made the discovery that there is no profit in the slaughter of hogs now, although the packers are not averse to the bulling of provisions. How refreshing it is to keep up with the news.

John Moran, Superintendent of the Kentucky Packing & Provision Company, arrived in town last Wednesday. While in the market he will be interested in inspecting the new machinery which is being built for the plant in Louisville.

The Dreyfus Packing Company, of Lafayette, Ind., has arranged with E. S. Belden, an architect for packing houses, located at No. 164 La Salle street, Chicago, for the rushing of their building operations conducted according to the plans of Mr. Belden and under his supervision.

The bill introduced in Congress by Representative Rodenberg fixing the liabilities of railroads in the movement of freight and livestock and providing for penalties for the failure to comply with any section of this act is said by friends of both the bill and the railroad interests to be a long ways from passage.

A highly effective system of sprinklers is being installed on the premises occupied by Libby, McNeill & Libby. It is claimed by the company that this equipment is the most perfect in use at the present time, and will greatly reduce the need of insurance. The valves are said to be of a fineness that the heat produced by a match will at once start the operation and bring forth a deluge.

"Alas! that the power of good advertising is so little understood. A man's location may be poor, his product little known, his competition severe, or some other obstacle (which he often mistakenly thinks unique) may bother him, but if he is dealing in an article that people really want success lies along the line of telling them about it and that means good advertising or better advertising."—From the N. W. Ayer Calendar.

We are under obligations to the Chicago Chronicle for pointing out that: "People who assume that Chicago will profit largely by war in the east forget that Chicago feeds the standing armies there anyway and that five soldiers eat more than dead ones." This observation was referred to a Chicago packer, who said: "This raises a neat problem: Would the increase in the consumption of an army on war rations over that of the consumption of the same army in times of peace be offset by the decrease in that army by reason of casualties?"

From R. G. Dun & Co.:

Provisions were freely purchased, although foreign takings bulked under expectations. Net price changes for the week are 10 cents higher for pork, 5 cents gain in lard, and a decline of 2½ cents in ribs. Receipts of live stock were 435,448 head, against 334,292 a year ago. Heavy supplies are attributed to the high cost of feed and enforced marketing. Sheep were in steady demand and closed unchanged in value, but choice cattle declined 5 cents. Scarcity of suitable weight hogs caused a rise of 5 cents for the best grade. Receipts compared with a year ago increased

in sheep 6 per cent., cattle 24, dressed beef 38, hogs 39, and lard 260.

Arthur Brisbane, a talented writer once employed on the New York Sun, is generally credited with writing the editorials in Mr. Hearst's journals. Men who know of his sane work and his coherent expression of thought find it impossible to believe that he could be guilty of such a rambling mass of verbosity as appeared on the rear end of the "Evening American" under date of January 19th. The burden of this harangue was the "soulless packer," and the crimes charged to him are as infamous and black as printer's ink can make them. It is pitiable that anyone should be so bereft of the saving sense of humor as to indite half a column of such tommyrot, and not know it. Otherwise, it would be to laugh.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Junction Railway and the Union Stock Yards Company, held in Jersey City, the combined reports of the two concerns showed a most satisfactory condition and reflected great credit upon the management was presented. It would be interesting to know whether the live stock show, which was conducted in 1903 on a different basis to previous years, showed an increase in earnings. In receiving an accounting for the pasteboards some of the packers were surprised to learn that a very high percentage of the tickets were used at night, for which privilege was paid fifty cents per admission, against the exceedingly small percentage of tickets for which the minimum charge was made.

ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.,
4013 Wentworth Avenue - Chicago
WEIR & CRAIG MFG. CO.,
2421 Wallace Street - Chicago
Special Agents Hurford's Hog Hoist



Exclusive agents for Europe and South America. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., 56-58 Albertstrasse, Hamburg, Germany.

O. P. Hurford's Hog Hoist
FOR SMALL PACKERS
637 Biello Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

President Doud, of the Live Stock Exchange, has discovered a loophole which permits members returning to the status that existed before the passage of the no-dinner, no-drummer rule. He claims that it was understood at Fort Worth that unless all the exchanges agreed on uniform methods the new rules were to become inoperative per se. The opinions held on the advisability of returning to the status quo would indicate that all this discussion and agitation is likely to result in nothing more than the conclusion that efforts to restrict commission men at other points in reaching out for trade must needs be abortive. The methods now in vogue here and at other points work no great hardship upon the middleman, and all the legitimate expenses for the conduct of his business should continue to be borne by him. As for the dinner, as Kipling says, "that is another story." The abolition of the "treating" habit is apt to result in serious social disorder, and once started might with difficulty be confined to reasonable limits. After all it does seem as if everyone could regulate these little household matters without appealing to rules and regulations and statute.

That T. M. Sinclair & Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who have built up an enviable reputation for their Fidelity hams, bacon and lard, believe in good advertising is evinced by the meritorious advertising matter put out by them. The pyramid which represents the solid foundation, the broad, lasting groundwork and the tremendous height attainable is a fitting trade mark for this concern and well adapted to illustrate the words: "Time tested and true," which appear on their many excellent folders, hangers and calendar. The printing and coloring of Sinclair's advertising matter reflects credit upon the house.

A handsomely bound green leather memorandum book, in convenient pocket size, with the imprint of T. M. Sinclair & Co., (Limited), Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the best production of its kind which has reached this office. It is compact, yet contains sufficient blank pages to be used for ordinary purposes and the jotting down of a name or a price throughout the present year. In the back is found a calendar of both 1904 and 1905. Front and back cover have gilt lettering, gilt also being applied to the edges of the book.

Snappy business mottoes and pithy stirring sentences printed on calendars have become commonplaces in this age, when every other house of importance issues its own calendar. We note that in our trade such firms as Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kingan & Co., and Ruddy Brothers do not issue any, and their reason for pursuing this course is because at this season of the year there is such a flood of good advertising matter of this class that they believe its effectiveness is reduced to a minimum. However, the plain and substantial calendar, printed in sepia with large readable dates showing the two sides of a medal, the emblem of the great advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, finds a welcome everywhere. On one side of this emblem is engraved in distinct and artistic letters the symbol of this house and others who succeed: "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

A brief sermon on the right thing at the right time fills what would otherwise be blank space devoted to January. The Ayer calendar is the right thing at the right time and the little sermonettes which are distributed judiciously throughout the calendar year will find appreciation wherever it meets the eye of a past, present or future advertiser. The study of this calendar and paying heed to the admonition and good advice contained therein must needs result in bettering the style of your advertising and inducing you to infuse a quantity of infinite painstaking in all the work which you put out during 1904. Requests for this calendar addressed to the Philadelphia office of N. W. Ayer & Son, accompanied by 25 cents to cover cost and postage, will be taken care of for the present. Last year the supply lasted barely ten days.

THE HIGBIE COMPANY IN 1904.

After closing a most successful year, during which every department shows a substantial increase, the Fred K. Higbie Company, of No. 35 South Water street, Chicago, starts 1904 under most auspicious conditions. Provision have been made for an increased supply of goods, so that prompt shipments are guaranteed in every case.

One of the creditable rules of the Higbie firm is that all goods which are shipped out are perfect. This feature is carried through all dealings with such a nicety that it is not unusual to find receiving departments and buyers marvel at the good quality and high grade of the Higbie output. Indications point to a considerable expansion of trade during 1904, and buyers are cautioned not to delay the ordering of those specialties in which the Fred K. Higbie Company has been and is supreme.

WHEN you want to employ an Architect it will pay you to have the best. The best is the best in the end. Long and serious study of the needs of the most approved packing house (meeting any and every requirement, large or small) has fitted me with the special knowledge which you need, if you build. **If you are bothered with a problem now, let me come and see you.**

Services at reasonable cost. Work complete and in best style.

Houses which I am building MY best references and YOUR guarantee.

EDGAR S. BELDEN

ARCHITECT ENGINEER

164 LaSalle St., Chicago

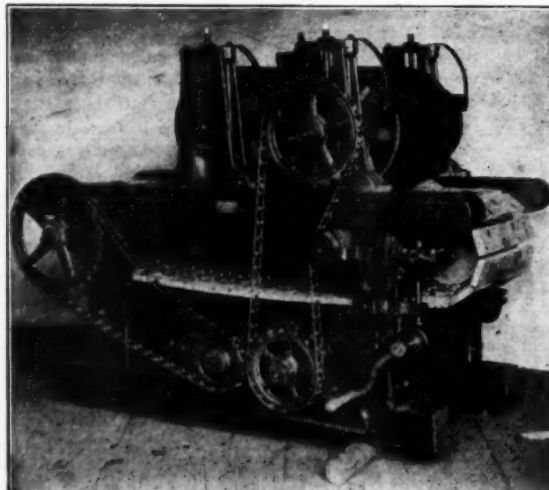
Not connected in any way with any machinery house

THE IDEAL BELLY ROLLER

Handles
2000
Bellies
Per Hour

Is
operated
by one
man

Write for
Price etc.



Latest and
best method
for flattening
Meats, Spe-
cially adapted
for frozen and
curled up
bellies and
meats. Is
operated
without noise
or jar to the
building.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.
MAKERS **CHICAGO, ILL.**

ELEVATORS BUILT ON HONOR.

When a firm uses the best materials obtainable, exercises unceasing vigilance in the assembling of the parts and employs the most competent workmen to finish the product, then it can be said to build honorably. This is the claim set forth for the Eaton & Prince elevators. They are built on honor.

The worm-gear double-belt elevator which this firm is putting out is specially well adapted for the use of packing houses, lard refineries, storage houses, etc. It represents the highest type of this class of elevator and is a vast improvement upon the old style which is still in vogue in so many so-called up-to-date factories. In point of mechanism it almost reaches the degree of perfection, and as far as safety is concerned its construction can be said to be ideal.

A noteworthy feature of this machine is the manner in which the end-thrust of the worm shaft is cared for. By using selected pieces of evenly tempered, tool-steel for the pin and button, separating them with a button of composite metal and so adjusting them that all run in a specially designed oil-chamber, the heating and oftentimes subsequent welding caused by friction in other elevators is wholly avoided. Another efficient appliance is the new safety-brake, which works on its own pulley, requiring very little attention after being first properly adjusted. Its power is readily regulated and there is absolutely no side strain on the wormshaft whatever. The system of belt shifting used on this is wholly new and exceedingly efficient and simple. The loose pulleys are fitted with bronze and large oil eyes, constructed so that the oiling apparatus performs its office automatically far better than any other system now in use.

Another form of elevator especially designed for freight service in packing houses is the culmination of over twenty-five years' study and experience of elevator construction. It is the type representing the superlative degree of safety, durability, strength and efficiency; combined with economy of maintenance and facility of operation. The single belt electric freight elevator embodies all the special features of the direct connected elevator. The winding machine and controller are so constructed as to form one apparatus, thereby doing away with sprocket wheel and chain attachment, and preventing any change in alignment of drum shaft in case the building should settle.

The Eaton & Prince Company, T. W. Eaton, president, and O. M. Nichols, secretary and treasurer, 70-78 Michigan street, Chicago, have issued a handsomely engraved catalogue containing valuable elevator intelligence. This catalogue will be mailed free upon request.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Starna & Son.)

LARD.—Cash market advanced 5c., closing at 6.97½; loose, 6.47½. Shipments, 4,400 tcs., against 3,900 tcs. same day last year. Liverpool 3d. higher at 36s. 6d. Hog receipts West, 105,000, against 76,000 last week and 77,000 a year ago. Estimated to-morrow, 46,000. Top price to-day, \$4.95. Leaf lard, 6½. Extra neutral, 8½@8¾. Market opened unchanged, declined 2½c. on heavier receipts of hogs and prices 5c. to 10c. lower at the yards.

Then on the strength in grain and fairly active commission house buying advanced 10c. per hundred, but packers were free sellers and the market finally eased back 5c. per hundred and closed tame. The outside commission house buying is particularly active in lard, both for domestic and foreign account, and but for the active packer selling, market would likely have advanced considerably further.

STEARINES.—Several lots prime oleo stearine are offered here to-day at 6¼; we would not call the market over 6¼ at Missouri River points. No. 2 nominally 6¼. Lard stearine, 7½@7¾; mutton stearine, 6½; tallow stearine, 5¾; grease stearine, 4¼@5½, according to color and titre.

OLEO OIL.—Prices rule lower; stocks are only in light request. Sales of Extra oleo oil at 7½, though some of the makers are asking 7¼. No. 2, 6¼@7¼; No. 3, 6@6¼; extra oleo stock, 6¼@7¼.

TALLOW.—London cables came in to-day unchanged on the mutton and 3d. lower on the beef, with 800 casks offered, 300 sold. Our markets are steady to a shade lower; offerings are more free than they were a week ago. Edible, 5½@5¾; prime packers, 5½@5¾; No. 1 packers, 5½@5¾; No. 2 packers, 4¼@4½; choice renderers, 5½; No. 1 renderers, 5½@5¾; prime country, 5¼@5½; No. 1 country, 5@5½; B country, 4¼; No. 2 country, 4¼.

GREASES.—Market continues to hold up remarkably well. There are no large accumulations, stocks are in good request. A white, 5@5¼, though some stocks of choice color and low in acid are held at 5½; B white, 4½@4¾; yellow, 4¼@4¾; house, 4¼@4¾; brown, 3¾@4; bone, 4¼@4½; glue stock, 4¼; neatfoot stock, 4¼@4½.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable prime summer yellow offered at 34½c.; no buyers. Off summer yellow, soap grades, offered at 34c., but no buyers. Market seems very much depressed; packers are holding for lower prices; they are fairly well supplied at the present moment. Crude is steady and the mills are not anxious to sell, except a tank or two at a time to relieve their storage. Valley crude, 29c.; Texas, 28½@29c.; Arkansas offered at 30c.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated, on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent, F. A., 2¼. Regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent, F. A., 1½@1¾.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Jan. 12.....	6,902	1,397	27,385	16,680
Wednesday, Jan. 13.....	17,498	1,026	29,475	17,407
Thursday, Jan. 14.....	8,161	655	30,540	21,668
Friday, Jan. 15.....	2,400	196	33,580	5,620
Saturday, Jan. 16.....	218	22	23,284	1,309
Monday, Jan. 18.....	29,024	521	48,774	36,571
Tuesday, Jan. 19.....	6,000	1,000	26,000	10,000
Total last week.....	79,302	4,305	206,417	98,243
Same week last year.....	73,060	2,973	213,146	96,173
Year ago this week.....	60,737	3,559	197,920	92,792

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Jan. 12.....	6,961	100	6,913	4,132
Wednesday, Jan. 13.....	5,590	16	5,491	4,316
Thursday, Jan. 14.....	6,632	26	4,293	3,028
Friday, Jan. 15.....	4,052	199	5,073	1,496
Saturday, Jan. 16.....	1,725	16	2,991	1,109
Monday, Jan. 18.....	5,656	5	7,517	2,433
Tuesday, Jan. 19.....	5,000	100	6,500	3,500
Total last week.....	30,285	426	32,174	17,243
Same week last year.....	24,283	776	25,424	7,236
Year ago this week.....	20,777	422	22,506	5,645

Receipts for year to date, with comparisons, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1904.....	184,544	557,980	237,476	17,979

1903.....	128,649	538,134	243,211	17,395
Increase.....	5,895	19,846	.....	584
Decrease.....	.....	.....	5,735	.....

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy heaves, 1,200 lbs. up.....	\$5.50@5.90
Good to choice heavy steers.....	5.00@5.45
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.40@4.90
Medium beef steers.....	4.00@4.50
Plain beef steers.....	3.65@3.90
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.80@4.75
Good to choice feeders.....	3.30@4.15
Good to prime stockers and feeders.....	1.85@3.25
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	2.90@3.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.40@2.85
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.35
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.10@4.25
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@6.40
Calves, common to fair.....	2.75@5.90
Conrad western steers.....	4.10@5.40
Texas bulls and thin steers.....	2.25@3.75
Fed Texas steers, fair to choice.....	3.40@4.40

HOGS.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$4.95@5.10
Fair to good heavy packing.....	4.75@4.90
Rough and common heavy mixed.....	4.50@4.90
Assorted light, 150 to 185 lbs.....	4.00@4.85
Good to choice butcher weights.....	4.85@5.02½
Fair to choice light mixed.....	4.00@4.90
Thin to choice, 50 to 135 lbs.....	4.10@4.65
Stags and rough lots.....	3.00@4.40

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$4.00@4.40
Fair to good mixed lots.....	3.30@4.00
Fair to fancy western wethers.....	3.80@4.30
Fair to prime yearlings.....	4.50@5.20
Good to prime yearling feeders.....	3.40@3.70
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.25@4.00
Plain to good feeding stock.....	2.85@3.50
Culls and tail-end stock.....	2.00@2.50
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.00@5.00
Native lambs, good to fancy.....	5.10@5.85
Fat western lambs.....	5.10@5.90
ru feeding lambs, poor to choice.....	3.00@4.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET
RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
May.....	7.00	7.02	6.97½	7.02
July.....	7.07½	.....	.....	7.07
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.....	6.67½	6.67½	6.65	6.65
May.....	6.67½	6.67½	6.65	6.67
July.....	6.75	6.77½	.....	6.77

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.....	13.17	13.17	13.07½	13.17
May.....	13.17	13.17	13.07½	13.17

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	6.72½	.....	.....	.....
May.....	6.97½	7.10	6.95	7.10
July.....	7.02½	7.15	7.00	7.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.....	6.62	6.62½	6.60	6.67½
May.....	6.62	6.62½	6.60	6.67½
July.....	6.70	6.77½	6.70	6.77½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.....	13.07½	13.17½	13.00	13.17½
May.....	13.07½	13.17½	13.00	13.17½

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	6.87½	6.92½	6.87½	6.92½
May.....	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.17½
July.....	7.20	7.25	7.17½	7.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.....	6.70	6.72½	6.65	6.67½
May.....	6.70	6.72½	6.65	6.67½
July.....	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.77½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.....	13.20	13.32½	13.17½	13.20
May.....	13.20	13.32½	13.17½	13.20

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.97½
May.....	7.17½	7.25	7.17½	7.20
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.....	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½
May.....	6.67½	6.72½	6.67½	6.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.....	12.95	12.95	12.95	12.95
May.....	13.17½	13.27½	13.17½	13.25

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.02½
May.....	7.22½	7.27½	7.17½	7.25
July.....	7.27½	7.30	7.25	7.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.....	6.72½	6.72½	6.72½	6.70
May.....	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.....	13.27½	13.37½	13.22½	13.27½
May.....	13.27½	13.37½	13.22½	13.27½

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan.....	13.30	13.40	13.25	13.12
May.....	13.30	13.40	13.25	13.32
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	7.27	7.37	7.27	7.12
May.....	7.27	7.37	7.27	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan.....	6.72	6.77	6.72	6.45
May.....	6.72	6.77	6.72	6.75

THE DAVIES WAREHOUSE & SUPPLY CO.

Office: 20 N. Clark St.
on C. & N. W. R. R. } CHICAGO
Warehouse: 161 N. Water St.

Tools, Scoops & Shovels.

Manufacturers and
Dealers in all kinds of
Packing House Supplies.

ALL IRON TANK
COCKS, D & D Pattern
x x x

HAM and LIVER
NEEDLES
x x x

BRASS and IRON
GOODS.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.20
Concent. tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.25 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.10 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 30% ton.....	21.00
Unground tank, 6 and 30% ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 34 to 40 lb, avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb, avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@ 8.07 1/4
Prime steam.....	@ 8.00
Neutral.....	@ 8.00
Compound.....	@ 8.00

STEARINES.

Olco.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Lard.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Grease, W.....	@ 5 1/4
Grease, B.....	@ 5 1/4
Grease, Y.....	@ 5 1/4

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes.....	58
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1.....	59
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	58
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	54
Olco Oil, extra.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Olco Oil, No. 1.....	@ 7 1/4
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	@ 7 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	65

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	@ 5 1/4
No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Exhibe.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Any renderers.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

GREASE.

Brown.....	5 1/4 @ 4
Yellow.....	4 @ 4 1/4
White, A.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Bone.....	@ 4 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	3
White, clarified.....	3 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	3 1/4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Bag, packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Curing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/4 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/4 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNEE, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.30
1 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
1 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.80
1 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
1 lb. 14 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.35
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 3 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	30.50
Plate beef.....	9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.50
Mess pork, repacked.....	13.75
Extra clear pork, Long Cut.....	14.75

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	13 1/4
Outsides.....	11 1/4
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. cloes.....	10

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	12 1/4
Skinned Hams.....	11 1/4
Shoulders.....	11 1/4
Picnics.....	7 1/4
Breakfast Bacon.....	15 1/4

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb, tes.....	7 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	7
Lard compound.....	6 1/4
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, natural color.....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3, natural color.....	@ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	@ 15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/4 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	10 1/4
California, boneless.....	10 1/4
Roiled shoulders.....	10 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	@ 7.87 1/4
Short clears.....	
Plates, regular.....	6.75
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
" medium, each.....	5
" small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	16
German Salsami.....	13
Holsteiner.....	11
D'Arice H. C.....	
Italian Salsami.....	
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6
Frankfurts.....	7 1/4
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongue.....	9
Special Compressed Ham.....	10
Berliner Ham.....	8
Poish.....	7
Veal Ham.....	7
Pork Sausage.....	7 1/4 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	20.00
Snouts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.50
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.50
Plain Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hinds.
Fair Cows.....	6 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/4
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/4	8 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	6	8 1/4
Texas Steers.....	7 @ 7 1/4	5 1/4	9
Western Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	5 1/4	10
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4	5 1/4	11

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	15 @ 16	12 1/4	9
Short Loins.....	20	18	13
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	9 1/4
Tenderloins.....			18
Chucks.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Plates.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4
Rounds.....	8	7	6
Rolls, boneless.....			13 1/2
Shoulder (loins), boneless.....			12 1/2
Rump Butts, boneless.....		6 1/4	5
Chucks, boneless.....		4 1/4	3
Strip Loins.....			8 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging Tenders.....	9 1/4
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 8
Shanks.....	4
Shanks (rough).....	4
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	5
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	20 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (wet).....	2 1/4
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	1

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 10
Fore.....	5 @ 8
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	4 1/4
Livers.....	3 1/4

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Yearlings (carcass).....	7 @ 8
Wethers (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Mutton (racks).....	6 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	6 @ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	@ 5 1/4
Mutton steaks.....	@ 10
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	@ 12
Lamb, saddles.....	@ 12
Lamb, legs.....	@ 15
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	7
Tenderloins.....	17
Pork Loins.....	8 1/4
Spare Ribs.....	7
Butts.....	7
Shoulders.....	6 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	6 1/4
Trimming.....	5
Pigs' Tails.....	4
Hearts (per pound).....	5
Leaf Lard.....	7 1/4
Heads (rough).....	3 1/4
Heads (cleaned).....	3 1/4
Hocks.....	4 1/4
Cheek Meat.....	3 1/4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/4
Backfat.....	6
Plux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	1 1/4
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	3
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3 1/4
Brains (per lb).....	3
Snouts and Ears.....	3
Tongues.....	9 1/4

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/4 per lb
Califskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Califskins, under 8 lb.....	6c. each

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 18.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,153	3	789	15,773	20,659
Sixtieth street	580	50	1,000	9,218	4
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	22,934
Lehigh Valley	5,135	—	—	—	3,275
Weehawken	900	—	—	1,286	—
Scattering	1,310	85	36	21	—
Totals	9,168	118	2,425	26,248	46,892
Total exports last week	10,311	9,033	28,282	—	—

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Ss. Victorian	417	—	—
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Ss. Menominee	337	—	1,500
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Ss. Hindoo	150	—	—
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Ss. New York	—	—	800
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Victorian	428	1,236	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Menominee	837	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Thespis	280	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,900
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian	—	—	2,300
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	2,100
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Victorian	—	—	2,250
Armour & Co., Ss. New York	—	—	200
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbria	—	—	1,800
D. G. Culver	8	—	—
Total exports	1,195	1,236	14,550
Total exports last week	2,012	2,485	12,674
Boston exports this week	3,016	4,521	9,810
Baltimore exports this week	1,452	2,229	2,120
Philadelphia exports this week	890	757	—
Portland exports this week	1,583	2,808	—
Newport News exports this week	635	—	—
St. John exports this week	1,503	855	—
To London	3,941	2,085	6,000
To Liverpool	5,076	7,848	17,780
To Glasgow	198	—	—
To Bristol	253	944	—
To Manchester	623	327	—
To Antwerp	550	600	—
To Cardiff	225	604	—
To Hull	150	—	—
To Southampton	—	—	3,000
To Bermuda	8	—	—
Total exports	11,034	12,406	26,780
Total exports last week	10,311	8,033	28,282

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$4.90 @ \$5.45
Medium to fair native steers	4.35 @ 4.85
Poor to ordinary native steers	4.00 @ 4.30
Oxen and stags	2.50 @ 4.75
Bulls and dry cows	1.60 @ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.00 @ 5.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected	160 @ 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Live veal calves, good to prime	100 @ 7 @ 8

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	5.40 @ 5.60
Hogs, medium	5.65 @ 5.85
Hogs, light to medium	5.55 @ 5.65
Pigs	5.75 @ 5.85
Bourne	4.40 @ 4.60

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, good to choice	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, culls	6
Sheep, selected	per 100 lb. 4.50
Sheep, medium to good	per 100 lb. 4
Sheep, culls	per 100 lb. 3

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light	7 3/4 @ 8
Native, com. to fair	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light	6 3/4 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan	6 @ 6 1/4

Good to choice heifers	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair heifers	6 @ 7
Choice cows	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Fleisch Bologna bulls	5 @ 5 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	8 @ 10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	13 @ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	11 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.	10 @ 12 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	8 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, common	6 @ 7

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	7 1/2 @ 8
Hogs, heavy	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Hogs, 180 lb.	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.	7 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	per lb. @ 10
Spring lambs, good	@ 9 1/4
Spring lambs, culls	@ 9
Sheep, choice	@ 8
Sheep, medium to good	@ 7
Sheep, culls	@ 6 1/4

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average	@ 12 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average	@ 12
Smoked hams, heavy	@ 11 1/4
California hams, smoked, light	@ 7 3/4
California hams, smoked, heavy	@ 7 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 12 1/4
Dried beef steaks	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	@ 14
Smoked shoulders	@ 7
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 8

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.	75.00
Horns	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	@ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver	25c to 30c a piece
Beef kidneys	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	14c to 24c a piece
Livers, beef	4c to 6c a lb
Oxtails	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's fries	8c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	8 @ 9 1/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ \$6.75
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.75
Blind Killy sheep	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	40
Hog, American, in tea or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F.O.B.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	2
Beef, bungs, per lb.	4
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	37
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 8
Beef, wassands, per 1,000, No. 1's	@ 5 1/4
Beef, wassands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Sing., black	18 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	17	20
Pepper, shot	15	—
Allspice	10 1/4	12
Coriander	10 1/4	10 1/4
Cloves	20	22
Mace	55	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
I extra	17
I	16
IX moulding	15
IX	14 1/4
IX	14
IX	13
IX	12
IX	11
IX	10
IX	9

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lb.	1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.50
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.30
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .80
Branded skins	piece .80

GAME.

DRY-PACKED.

Snipe, English, per dozen	1.75 @ 2.00
Plover, Golden, per dozen	2.50 @ 3.00
Grass, per dozen	1.75 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair	1.50 @ 3.00
Red Head, per pair	1.00 @ 2.00
Ruddy, per pair	1.00 @ 1.25
Mallard, per pair	75 @ 1.00
Teal, blue wing, per pair	50 @ 60
Teal, green wing, per pair	40 @ 50
Common, per pair	35 @ 40
Rabbits—Prime cotton tails, per pair	15 @ 18
Small and inferior, per pair	10 @ 12

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY-PACKED.

Turkeys—West'n, young hens, selected	@ 19
W'n, young toms, medium weights	17 1/2 @ 18
selected	@ 17
W'n, young toms, heavy weights	@ 18
W'n, young hens & toms, selected	@ 17
Western, mixed, fair to prime	15 @ 16
Old hens	15 @ 16
Old toms	12 @ 15
Common	12 @ 14
Broilers, Phila., 4 lb. and under to	22 @ 23
pair, fancy	19 @ 21
Pa., 4 lb. and under to pair, fancy	19 @ 21
Western, dry-picked, 4 lb. and	@ 16
under to pair, fancy	@ 16
Chicken—Phila., fcy., large, per lb.	18 @ 19
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.	15 @ 17
State and Pa., fancy, per lb.	14 @ 15
State and Pa., med. sizes, per lb.	12 @ 13
State and Pa., poor, per lb.	10 @ 11
Ohio & Mich., sc'd'd, lrg., fcy.	14 1/4 @ 15
Ohio & Mich., sc'd'd, med. sizes	12 @ 13
Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.	13 @ 14
Western, sc'd'd, large, per lb.	13 @ 14
Western, dry-picked and sc'd'd	12 @ 12 1/4
medium sizes	@ 12 1/2
Fowls—Ohio & Mich., sc'd'd, per lb.	@ 12 1/2
Western, inferior	@ 11 1/4
Geese—Western, fancy, per lb.	11 @ 12
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per doz.	3.75 @ 4.00
Mixer, per doz.	3.00 @ 3.25
Dark, per doz.	2.00 @ 2.25
Fowls and chickens, poor, per lb.	10 @ 11
Old cocks, per lb.	9 @ 9 1/4
Spring Ducks—Jersey, Pa. & Va.	15 @ 16
Western, large, fancy, per lb.	13 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, average best,	@ 9
per lb.	@ 9 1/4

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.	@ 13
Fowls, per lb.	@ 13
Roosters, per lb.	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.	@ 13
Ducks, average Western, per lb.	@ 14
Geese, Western, per lb.	@ 14
Live Pigeons, per pair	@ 20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.05	2.07 1/2
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.15	2.25
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50	13.50
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-15 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	2.58
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.....	2.75	2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	19.00
Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	16.00
Tankage, 6 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	29.00
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	15.00
Ammonia, per unit, del. New York.....	2.90	2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.20	3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10	3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 1,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50	8.75
The same, dried.....	8.75	9.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalait, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	9.50
Kalait, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	1.95
Muriate potash, 90 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.09	1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	2.30
Sylvit, 34 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	.30	.40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	12/6	17/0	20c
Oil cake.....	7/6	10/0	12c
Bacon.....	12/6	17/6	30c
Lard, tierces.....	12/6	17/6	30c
Cheese.....	20/0	25/0	2 M
Butter.....	35/0	36/0	2 M
Tallow.....	12/6	17/6	30c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/6	3/6	20c
Pork, per bbl.....	2/0	2/9	20c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending Jan. 16, with comparative tables:

	Week Jan. 16, 1904.	Week Jan. 17, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Jan. 16, 1904.
United Kingdom.....	1,236	633	10,243
Continent.....	701	491	4,448
So. and Cen. Am.....	31	469	4,150
West Indies.....	1,270	1,561	12,901
Br. No. Am. Col.....	12	108	1,640
Other countries.....	47	24	1,186
Totals.....	3,327	3,196	34,637

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	10,885,243	11,017,332	114,583,332
Continent.....	3,129,324	2,693,176	17,985,258
So. and Cen. Am.....	45,500	57,075	1,591,075
West Indies.....	190,150	234,275	3,153,900
Br. No. Am. Col.....	12	4,400	14,450
Other countries.....	83,150	2,650	700,800
Totals.....	14,342,367	14,008,908	138,030,815

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	6,082,761	5,007,280	62,309,244
Continent.....	9,476,882	8,909,359	80,724,112
So. and Cen. Am.....	281,740	227,105	5,529,360
West Indies.....	885,390	569,920	7,161,265
Br. No. Am. Col.....	3,300	1,200	84,280
Other countries.....	94,610	18,880	928,465
Totals.....	16,804,583	14,724,733	156,736,726

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,550	6,273,400	9,311,720
Boston.....	176	2,478,575	1,386,536
Portland, Me.....	—	1,869,100	763,050
Philadelphia.....	69	555,051	1,096,333
Baltimore.....	525	2,042,581	3,368,019
New Orleans.....	16	47,550	133,800
St. John, N. B.....	—	1,076,110	745,125
Totals.....	3,327	14,342,367	16,804,583

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1903, to Jan. 16, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Jan. 17, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	6,927,490	6,637,960	289,530
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	139,650,815	146,530,217	—
Lard pounds.....	156,736	147,003,239	9,733,487

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.25@7.40; city steam, \$6.50@6.62 1/2; refined, continent, tcs., \$7.45; do., South America, tcs., \$8.30; do., kegs, \$9.25; compound, \$6.02 1/2.

HOG MARKETS, JANUARY 22.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 21,000; strong at yesterday's best; \$4.45@5.15.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; 5@10c. higher; \$4.65@5.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; strong; \$4.75@5.17.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active; stronger; \$5.20@5.25.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 15 cars; stronger; \$5.20@5.50.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, January 22.—Beef—Extra mess, 63s. 9d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 65s. Hams—Sugar cured, 45s. 6d.; short ribs, 35s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 37s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 37s.; short clear, 35s. 6d.; clear bellies, 47s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs., 36s. 9d.; American refined, in pails, 36s. 6d. Cheese—American, finest, colored, 54s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s. 6d. Turpentine, 47s. 6d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 19s. 4 1/2d. Rosin, common, 7s. 7 1/2d. Linseed oil (London), 17s. 3d. Refined petroleum, 7 11-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market here and abroad is slightly lower and the business during the week under review is very light. Business is almost entirely restricted to choice quality, and there is very little demand for the lower grades. There has been little change in price in neutral lard, which is still higher than oleo oil, and there is a fair demand from Europe for choice quality butter oil.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60 per cent.

76 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.

60 per cent. caustic soda at 2c. per lb.

98 per cent. powdered caustic soda at 3c. per lb.

58 per cent. pure alkali at 90c. to 1c. for 48 per cent.

48 per cent. carbonate soda ash at \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

Borax at 8c. per lb.

Talc at 2 1/2c. per lb.

Palm oil, in casks, 6 1/2c. lb., and in barrels, 6 3/4c. lb.

Green olive oil at 57c. to 58c. per gal.

Yellow olive oil at 55c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots at 5 1/2c. lb.

Cochin coconut oil at 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. lb.

Ceylon coconut oil at 6 to 6 1/4c. lb.

Cottonseed oil at 38c. to 40c. gal.

Rosin, M., \$4.60; N., \$4.75; WG., \$5; WW., \$5.50 per 280 lbs.

New York, January 21, 1904.

DALLAS, TEXAS, JANUARY 10, 1904.

The National Provisioner, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In accordance with my duty under the rules, I beg to give this official notice: That, upon proper complaint and due investigation, the executive committee, by the authority vested in them, have expelled from membership in this association the Kosciusko Oil, Mill and Fertilizer Co., Kosciusko, Miss., for refusal to proceed with an arbitration previously agreed to. Very truly yours,

ROBERT GIBSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Disintegrators and Pulverizers

Are Used by the Largest Manufacturers in the World in Many Industries.

Give a Much Larger Output per H. P. than any other Mills.

PATENTED AIR SEPARATION when desired

E. H. STROUD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS FOR

United States, Canada, and Mexico.

30 to 36 La Salle Street,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

AGENCIES: New York, Toronto, Mexico City. ON SALE: London, Paris, Vienna.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been fairly active. Inquiry from both East and South continues. Prices are well maintained and the tone of the market is strong. We quote: Ground tankage, 11@15, \$2.25@10 and \$2.27 1/2@10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; do., 6@25, \$15.50 and \$16 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20 and \$2.22 1/2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.50 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.27 1/2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, \$2.57 1/2@10 and \$2@10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of Ammonia—For early shipment, \$3.17 1/2@3.20, futures \$3.20@3.22 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of Soda—January, \$2.12 1/2; February-March, \$2.12 1/2; April, \$2.07 1/2@2.10; May-June, \$2.05; July-December, \$2.02 1/2.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	200	23,000	8,000
Kansas City.....	200	7,000	....
Omaha.....	200	7,000	500
St. Louis.....	400	4,500	....

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

Chicago.....	30,000	45,000	30,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha.....	3,000	6,000	15,500
St. Louis.....	....	....	....

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

Chicago.....	6,000	26,000	16,000
Kansas City.....	3,500	8,500	8,500
Omaha.....	15,000	12,000	5,000
St. Louis.....	....	....	....

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

Chicago.....	27,000	45,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	11,000	12,000	4,000
Omaha.....	4,500	8,500	4,500
St. Louis.....	....	....	....

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

Chicago.....	8,000	30,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	2,500	7,000	3,000
Omaha.....	5,000	7,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	....	....	....

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

Chicago.....	2,500	21,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha.....	1,800	5,000	500
St. Louis.....	....	....	....

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BILL TO CONTROL TRADING STAMPS.

The Merchants' Association of New York has forwarded to Albany for introduction in the Legislature a bill to regulate the use of trading stamps in the State of New York. The preparation and introduction of the bill are in response to requests from all over the State on the part of merchants. The association has received protests against the abuse and requests that a bill be pushed to remedy it from many merchants in all lines of trade and in all localities of the State.

The particular object of the bill is to prevent the practical fraud upon the people who are led to believe that trading stamps will be redeemed at a certain fixed value. When the stamps are presented for redemption, however, the holders are compelled to accept redemption in merchandise, the value of which is usually inflated many hundred per cent. Under the terms of the measure, the redemption of the trading stamps is compelled in merchandise or cash, at the option of the holder of the stamps, at the full face value of the stamps, in any quantity. The stamps are issued as part of the purchase value of merchandise, in return for a cash consideration, but the conditions surrounding their issuance are such that a very large proportion of the stamps cannot be realized upon by the holders. The issuers receive very large profits through this failure to redeem the stamps.

The bill will be introduced by Hon. Josiah T. Newcomb, member of the Assembly from New York City. The body of the bill is as follows:

"No person shall sell or issue any stamp, trading stamp, cash discount stamp, check, ticket, coupon or other similar device, which will entitle the holder thereof, on presentation thereof either singly or in definite number to receive either directly from the vendor or indirectly through any other person, money or goods, wares or merchandise, unless each of said stamps, trading stamps, cash discount stamps, checks, tickets, coupons or other similar devices, shall have legibly printed or written upon the face thereof the redeemable value thereof in cents.

"Any person who shall sell or issue to any person engaged in any trade, business or profession, any stamp, trading stamp, cash discount stamp, check, ticket, coupon or other similar device, which will entitle the holder thereof, on presentation thereof, either singly or in definite number to receive either directly from the vendor or indirectly through any other person, money or goods, wares or merchandise shall, upon presentation, redeem the same either in goods, wares or merchandise or in cash, good and lawful money of the United States at the option of the holder thereof, and any number of such stamps, trading stamps, cash discount stamps, checks, tickets, coupons or other similar devices shall be redeemed as hereinbefore set forth at the value in cents printed upon the face thereof, and it shall not be necessary for the holder thereof to have any stipulated number of same before demand for redemption may be made, but they shall be redeemed in any number, when presented, at the value in cents printed upon the face thereof as hereinbefore provided.

"Any person engaged in any trade, business or profession who shall distribute, deliver or present to any person dealing with him, in consideration of any article or thing purchased, any stamp, trading stamp, cash discount stamp, check, ticket, coupon or other similar device which will entitle the holder thereof on presentation thereof either singly or in definite number, to receive either directly from the person issuing or selling same as set forth in the second paragraph hereof, or indirectly through any other person shall, upon the refusal or failure of the said person issuing or selling same to redeem the same as set forth in the second paragraph hereof, be liable to the holder thereof for the face value thereof, and shall, upon presenta-

tion, redeem the same either in goods, wares or merchandise, or in cash, good and lawful money of the United States of America, at the option of the holder thereof, and in such case any number of such stamps, trading stamps, cash discount stamps, checks, tickets, coupons, or other similar devices, shall be redeemed as hereinbefore set forth at the value in cents printed upon the face thereof, and it shall not be necessary for the holder thereof to have any stipulated number of the same before demand for redemption may be made, but they shall be redeemed in any number, when presented, at the value in cents printed upon the face thereof as hereinbefore provided.

"Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

"It shall not be unlawful for any merchant or manufacturer to place his own tickets, coupons or other vouchers in or upon packages of goods sold or manufactured by him, such tickets, coupons or other vouchers to be redeemed by such merchant or manufacturer either in money or merchandise, whether such packages are sold directly to the consumer or through retail merchants. Nor shall it be unlawful for any person to issue with such packages tickets, coupons or other voucher so issued by such merchant or manufacturer.

"This act shall take effect June 1, 1904."

SUNDAY CLOSING AT WATERBURY.

The Butchers' Union of Waterbury, Conn., are agitating the Sunday closing question again. During the past year their efforts to induce the board of public safety to close the shops on Sundays have not met with success. Now the members have elected a new set of officers and started out on a fresh Sunday closing campaign. The newly elected officers are: President, Edward F. Finley; vice-president, Joseph Lawlor; treasurer, John Green; recording secretary, Francis McGrath; financial secretary, Charles Hartung.

ABATTOIR IN HEART OF CITY.

The police of Mt. Clemens, Mich., have discovered a slaughter house which has been in operation in the heart of the city for some time, unknown to anyone but the proprietors and workmen. Cattle were daily killed and dressed in the place, which is a combination grocery store and meat market. As there is no rear entrance to the place, cattle were driven the the grocery store at night time and slaughtered in the back room, the blood and refuse matter being allowed to run down under the building.

WALLA WALLA MARKET CONDITIONS.

All of the meat markets except three at Walla Walla, Wash., have been merged in a corporation called the Walla Walla Meat and Cold Storage Company. Through the deal Obri Ennis, who has been in the meat business here for 30 years, accumulating a large fortune, retires. The officers of the new corporation are James Kidwell, president; J. J. Kauffman, vice president; J. G. Stine, secretary; William Henry, treasurer and inside manager; O. D. Gibson, outside manager.

OPPOSE THE COUNTRY BUTCHERS.

Local dealers at Wheeling, W. Va., have begun a crusade against country butchers who peddle meat in the city without a license. They claim the farmers have no right to cut into their trade, and point out the dangers from a sanitary standpoint of such unlicensed traffic.

NO MONEY IN PORK.

One of the largest hogs ever produced in Michigan was recently sold by a Charleston township farmer, to be delivered the day before Christmas. As the animal was estimated to weigh fully 700 pounds, and it was several miles to the place of delivery, the question of transportation became a serious one. It was decided to build a crate on the barn floor into which the hog was coaxed and securely confined. This done the ropes and pulleys of the hayfork were brought into requisition with the design of raising the crate and contents to a sufficient height to admit of a sleigh being backed under it, when it was to be gently lowered into the sleigh and hauled to its destination.

Everything worked smoothly up to a certain stage of the proceedings. The horses furnishing the elevating power, not having been worked recently, were nervous, and the squealing and thumping of the protesting pig made them more so. As a consequence, when the animals were started they forgot to stop at the proper time and the crate with its 700 pounds of living pork products went soaring upward to the rafters, 30 feet above, where contact with the roof parted the rope and the whole outfit fell to the barn floor, smashing the bones of the porker into such minute fragments that the only resource was to "try" the whole mass into wagon grease. The hog was contracted at 4½ cents a pound. In its final condition it was sold for 1 cent for the same weight. The farmer decided there was no money in pork.

BUTCHER WORKMEN ON EASY STREET.

New York locals of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen of America are preparing for a big celebration and a renewal of the campaign for the advancement of the interests of their members. Cooper Union has been rented for February 4, and a monster public meeting will be held, at which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the national officers of the Meat Cutters will speak.

In his annual report, issued last week, General Organizer Henry Eichelberger, of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen, states that the aggregate increase in wages from September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904, will reach \$13,000,000, or an average of \$3.50 a week for each of the 75,000 members of this international organization. The Chicago membership of 23,000 has received wage advances of 33 per cent. in the past two years, the cattle butchers of that city now enjoying \$1 a day more pay than they got two years ago. To accomplish these results the international union has spent \$700,000 in seven years for organizing locals, holding meetings and advertising the union shop card and label. It would seem that the butcher workmen had very little to complain of under existing conditions.

NEW SUNDAY FOOD LAW.

A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature by Assemblyman Monroe relating to the sale of meats and food on Sunday. The present provision of the law permitting the sale of articles of food at any time before 10 A. M. Sunday is stricken out and a new provision inserted, permitting the sale of prepared meats and fish, salads and cheese between 5 and 8 P. M. on Sunday, and the delivery of butter, milk and ice up to 10 A. M. Sunday morning, between June 1 and September 15 inclusive. The bill also allows grocery stores to sell tobacco, milk, ice and soda on Sunday.

Health Officer Chandler, of Newark, and State Food Inspector McGuire had a conference last week to prepare a measure for the State Legislature, giving municipal boards of health the same powers now enjoyed by the State board in regard to dairy products and foodstuffs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Bohn Brothers, dealers in meats at Goshen, Ind., have failed.

J. R. Weinman has purchased the People's Market at McKeesport, Pa.

Asa Bowen, of Little Falls, has purchased the Fulton Market, Herkimer, N. Y.

Harvey E. Yates has opened a new meat market at No. 21 Staples street, Kingston, N. Y.

W. G. Pritchett, meat dealer at Cambridge, Md., lost \$1,500 by the destruction of a warehouse by fire last week.

Fire damaged the plant of the D. H. Corvell Packing Co., at Fall River, Mass., last week to the amount of \$2,400.

J. W. Van Tien, butcher, at Nashville, Tenn., has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,672; assets, \$2,449.

W. Leroy Austin's shop at Tuckerton, N. J., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000. This was the third fire within a year.

Roy E. Burns has been appointed manager of the branch of Swift & Company at Albany, N. Y.

John G. Zweigle, a prominent sausage manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., is dead at the age of 68 years. Mr. Zweigle had been in the meat business in Rochester for many years.

The Portland Beef Company's plant at Portland, Me., partially destroyed by fire a week ago, is being rebuilt at once, and will be enlarged by the addition of another story.

Supply stores at Scottsdale, Pa., and other steel manufacturing towns of that section have reduced prices of meats in accordance with the recent reduction of wages among steel workers. These stores are operated by the steel companies.

Pupils of a Cleveland public school have to pass through a butcher shop to get to the building, or make a long detour. Though the butcher is good-natured and lets the students use his shop as a thoroughfare, parents object and will try to have a street cut through the shop.

A proposition to bond the town of Lockport, N. Y., for \$25,000 to erect a public market is eliciting lively discussion. It is claimed the local dealers lose thousands of dollars' worth of business every year, which goes to Buffalo, because of lack of adequate local market facilities.

WET BLANKETS IN BUSINESS.

It is a bad thing to have a wet blanket in the business, to have a partner, a manager or subordinate who can always summon at a moment's notice a baker's dozen of objections to any business proposition, but not a single argument of a sanguine tenor, says the "Merchant's Review." Wet blankets are good at fires. They are used to put out flames, as well as to prevent sparks from setting fire to goods. Well, that's what the wet blanket does in business. He smothers out all the fire, all the enthusiasm, all the initiative, all the ingenuity, all the energy, and can turn a healthy, progressive business into a moribund state more quickly than most people would believe. Beware of the wet blanket! Beware of a tendency in oneself to become a wet blanket.



Strikes Squarely

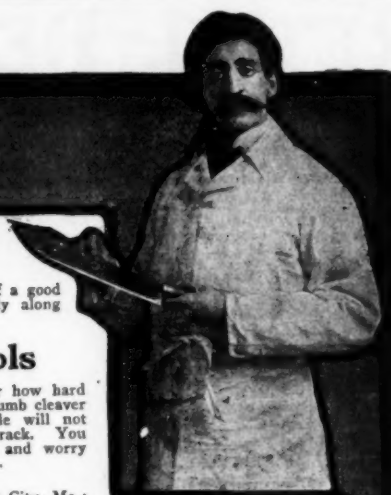
Every butcher knows the "feel" of a good tool—a tool that will strike squarely along the whole edge.

Plumb's Tools

strike squarely and hard. No matter how hard or thick the bone, you can drive a Plumb cleaver into it with confidence. The handle will not bend, the edge will not turn or crack. You know what this means. Save work and worry by buying tools with our trade mark.

May be bought of the following:
Koch Butchers' Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.;
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.;
G. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.;
Bernard Glickler, Pittsburg, Pa.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.



NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

New butchers' unions are being organized at Cleveland, O., and Scranton, Pa.

There is a general movement throughout Canada to organize the retail butchers into local protective associations and form a state council. The Bridgeport Retail Butchers' Protective Association has organized an association at South Norwalk, and will form another at Waterbury.

Butchers' & Meat Cutters' Union, No. 50, Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the following officers: President, G. J. Ulrich; vice-president, P. J. Thompson; secretary, S. L. Plummer; financial secretary, R. Peverley; treasurer, Edward Hickson; guide, J. Dwyer; guard, Edward Emerick; sergeant-at-arms, P. Caffery.

Springfield, Mass., Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association has elected the following officers: President, W. C. Belding, Jr.; first vice-president, J. F. Carman; second vice-president, J. H. Graham; recording and financial secretary, W. L. Pease; treasurer, D. H. Griffin; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Houston; auditing committee, J. H. Spaulding, R. W. Pinney, T. R. Parsons; trustees, C. A. Wright, F. H. Kimberly, J. H. Graham; wholesale committee, C. E. Lane, L. E. Pease, C. A. Wright, W. M. Burt and W. O. Sheldon.

The Butchers' Hide Association of Cincinnati has elected the following officers: Charles Bare, Sr., president; Michael Sattelmayer, vice-president; Fred W. Strebel, secretary; Gottlieb Erhardt, treasurer; Frederick Pfister, superintendent; Charles Bare, Sr., Michael Sattelmayer, Fred Rehn, Christ Haehnle, Fred W. Strebel, Jacob Seibel, Peter Mode, Gottlieb Erhardt, Michael F. Hoffmann, Joseph Orth, Ernst Freund, Henry Meyer and John Hilberg, directors.

The Butchers' Board of Trade of San Francisco has chosen these officers for the ensuing year: President, J. H. McMenomy; first vice-president, F. C. Winters; second vice-president, J. W. Phillips; treasurer, L. Nonnenmann; recording secretary, B. S. Horn; financial secretary, D. A. Huntemann; marshal, John Nowlan; assistant marshal, Henry Meyn; executive committee, J. H. McMenomy, chairman; J. Butgenback, A. Buttner, R. Consani, R. C. Kelly, H. Moffat, Thomas Mc-

Keon, L. Nonnemann, J. Nowlan, M. O. Cow-nell, H. Westphal, F. C. Winters and F. J. Weiss.

MIGHTY LITTLE HARM DONE.

It is declared that several expert chemists in a neighboring city have been feeding upon oleomargarine in ignorance that it was not genuine butter, owing to the chicanery of the persons supplying dairy products to the club to which the chemists belonged, says the "Merchants' Review." It is a pity that several expert butter handlers could not have been induced to go through the same experience. When the public cannot know whether it is deceived until the man or retorts and microscopes is called in, there is mighty little harm done. The time is perhaps approaching when it will be libelous to call good oleo "butter."

HUNTING MEAT IN ZERO WEATHER.

It's a long, cold way these early zero days from the average meat market to the refrigerator whither the chilled butcher has to jog behind his frozen horse in quest of his carcass stuff, especially so when the roads are so slick and treacherous. It's no fun for a market owner to turn out these cold mornings by 4 o'clock or earlier and push his face and ears through the icy blast in quest of meat. Anyone who happened to see the refrigerated lot flop out on the pavement and stumble up the step into a cooler to shiver about the carcass stuffs there might have felt a tinge of sympathy for them, but the cozy housewife who trots around a few hours later to the shop cannot know what her butcher has gone through in his early morning effort to please her.

President E. F. O'Neill, of the East Side Association, tried to tell a customer a bit of his experience the other morning, but his teeth chattered; so he gave it up. Anyone looking at a bevy of butchers at Manhattan Market on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock would have thought that the crowd had St. Vitus' dance or some other involuntary nervous trouble the way their muscular and nervous systems jerked them about.

ALWAYS SUSPICIOUS.

Mrs. Keen: Yes, I get the best meat, because when I find a good butcher I stand by him.

Mrs. Chubb: Stand by him?

Mrs. Keen: Yes, while he's cutting the meat.

